THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 14.

Pétain Plans Fascist Rule; Boston Tests Raid Siren; British Use Giant Bombs

The World's Day—July 8, 1941

Europe: Pétain Indicated Authoritarian Rule

Equal male franchise may be abolished in Unoccupied France as Chief of State Marshal Pétain indicated that the constitution may be revised to give "authoritarian and hierarchic" Government. [Page 6.]

Unoccupied France released 10,003 of the 10,707 Russians rounded up after the French-Russian diplomatic break of June 30.

Enrollment of French volunteers to fight against Russia was halted in the German occupied zone. No reason was given.

Russia imposed a strict censorship on the mails. Foreign letters must be presented personally to postal officials.

Germany forbade the manufacture of slacks, effectively halting their increasing use by women.

New England: Air-Raid Siren Tested in Boston

An air-raid siren whined over Boston from the roof of police headquarters in first of a series of tests. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Capt. James Roosevelt, recently returned from a tour of war areas, was guest of honor at a luncheon in Boston given by Police Commissioner Timilty.

Volume of milk production in New England has been cut by rising costs of feed and labor. [Page 5.]

Women going to work in a big Lynn, Mass., plant, find a glee club, movies and basketball make factory atmosphere pleasanter. [Details and pictures: Page 5.]

Striking bakery wagon drivers of Greater Boston voted to reject peace proposals of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation. [Page 1. Picture: Page 5.]

Air and Sea: 4,000-Pound Bombs Drop on Nazis

New heavy bombs weighing up to 4,000 pounds are being dropped by the RAF on Germany with great destructive results, it was reported in London. [Page 6.]

British gunboats operating in the Strait of Gibraltar destroyed a German submarine with depth charges, it was announced from La Linea, Spain.

In the Orient: Japanese Admiral Accuses U. S.

Rear Admiral Minoru Mayeda charged in Tokyo that the United States is directing its strengthened naval air bases in the Pacific against Japan. The Netherlands Indies, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand were accused of conspiring with the United States to "encircle" Japan. American aid to Russia, he added, might provoke a crisis in the Pacific, especially if any anti-Japanese move is made at Vladivostok.

Koh Ishii, Japanese Government spokesman, said Japan is holding its ships in the Pacific for trade reasons, while observers saw possible need for troop transports. [Page 7.]

Details on Burma's growing defenses were given by Maj. Gen. D. K. McLeod in a radiocast mentioning numerous air bases, arrival of mechanized army units, and construction of coastal patrol warships.

Complete blockade of the South China Coast was claimed by the Japanese Army through capture of Wong Kong, small seaport about 200 miles north of British Hong Kong.

Japanese planes raided Chungking heavily.

Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange declined, apparently reflecting general uneasiness over Japan's international position.

Middle East: Italian Nationals to Be Moved

Italian nationals in East Africa whose continued presence in former Italian territories might embarrass British military authorities are to be sent to British-owned Kenya Colony, it was announced by the British.

Espartel Lighthouse, a portion of the former International Zone at Tangiers, North Africa, was taken over by the Spanish Government.

A British aircraft carrier was claimed by the Germans to have been hit during a recent Axis raid on the British naval base at Alexandria.

Italy denied a British assertion that an Italian cruiser had been sunk by a British submarine in the Mediterranean.

Washington: Congressmen Approve Iceland Move

Congress, including some of its most ardent noninterventionists, generally approved landing of United States forces in Iceland as a step to prevent German occupation of that strategic Atlantic outpost. [Page 1.]

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said that plans for United States aid to Russia were proceeding rapidly and effectively.

Seven more Danish cargo vessels were requisitioned by the Maritime Commission for assignment to American lines for use in the Pacific trade. Eight Danish ships already had been taken into United States service.

Legislation giving the Maritime Commission sweeping new control over the merchant marine passed Congress and was sent to the White House.

The House completed action on a bill authorizing the construction of 13 Coast Guard cutters, including three designed for ice breaking in Arctic regions.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Government assumed control of chromium and directed that defense industries be given preference henceforth; it is the 15th metal to be placed on a priority rating.

Russia: Germans Believed Beyond Berezina

Russian reports of heavy fighting at the Dnieper River indicate that the Germans have advanced beyond the Berezina, at which they have been held several days by stiff Russian resistance. [Page. 1.]

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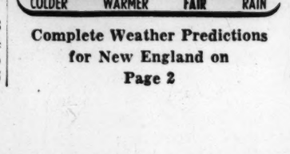


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Bakery Truck Drivers Vote Not to Return

Proposal of General Cole to go back pending arbitration is rejected by 385 to 287 ballot.

Striking bakery truck drivers in Metropolitan Boston today rejected a proposal made by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole that they return immediately to work pending arbitration of differences in a wage dispute with bakery operators.

At a mass meeting held in Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street, the men voted 385 to 287 to continue the strike. More than 1,200 bakery truck drivers are affected by the labor dispute.

In the meantime the strike situation was further clouded by a pronouncement of more than 5,000 bakery workers made idle by the drivers strike that they will not return to work until their wages for the time lost have been paid by the bakery operators.

The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation called another meeting this afternoon in an effort to bring the drivers and operators together.

Indications that the bread shortage, already acute, would become even more severe were seen in reports that strikers planned to picket bakeries where bread is still being made and sold. Some store owners have circumvented the lack of deliveries by going to the bakeries in their own cars. It was expected that efforts would be made by the truck drivers to stop these leakages through picketing.

The bread situation was not without its humorous sides. A Wellesley man reported he paid 20 cents for a loaf of bread normally selling for 11 and was glad to get it even at that price. In some Greater Boston homes bread was being rationed and one man reported that he had to go without toast for two mornings.

Stalemate in the negotiations between union representatives and operators was reached when the companies refused to meet the union demand for a base pay of $20 a week with 8 per cent commissions. The men were receiving $16 and 8 per cent. The operators have offered a base pay of $18 and 8 per cent.

With his proposal to the bakery management and striking workers for a return to work General Cole said, "This has gone on long enough—bread is a necessary of life."

Strikers said their demands were in part based on the fact that reduction in bread prices last fall cut their commissions.

Robert E. Sullivan, Executive Secretary of the New England Bakers' Association, has represented the bakers at the State House conferences, and Ray T. cMCall, business agent of Local 494 of the Bakery Wagon Drivers Union (A. F. of L.) has represented the strikers.

Approximately 30 bakeries are involved, including independents ..

Picture on Page 5.

U. S. Occupation of Iceland Hailed; Navy to Keep Shipping Lanes Clear; Russians Report Germans Checked

All attempts to cross Dnieper halted; Nazis say campaign moves according to plan.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 8 (AP)—Military circles in Vichy reported today that the German drive against the Stalin Line had been virtually stopped for four full days.

These circles indicated that German losses were enormous.

They listed as one of the reasons for stopping the offensive the necessity for regroup-German units.

Moreover, there was the need to reorganize supply lines in view of the guerrilla resistance in the rear of German columns, they said.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, July 8

Fighting with its back to the Stalin line, the Red Army reported today repulsing repeated Nazi attempts to fight a way across the Dnieper River toward Moscow.

All along the lines, a Moscow war bulletin declared, the Nazi losses in casualties and prisoners were great and the gains at the most were slight.

The heaviest toll of Nazi forces apparently was taken along the Dnieper River front, where 35 heavy German tanks and two infantry battalions were reported destroyed, and in the shell-plowed fields of the western Ukraine where two regiments were reported wiped out by Russian counterattacks.

To the north, where German mechanized forces have been driving through the Ostrov area northeast toward Leningrad, strong Soviet resistance stemmed the German drive, the Moscow communiqué said.

Continuing Struggle

In the central region of Lepel, where fighting has centered along the canal linking the Dvina and the upper Berezina, the Russians declared Soviet and German troops were locked in attack and counter-attack in a continuing struggle.

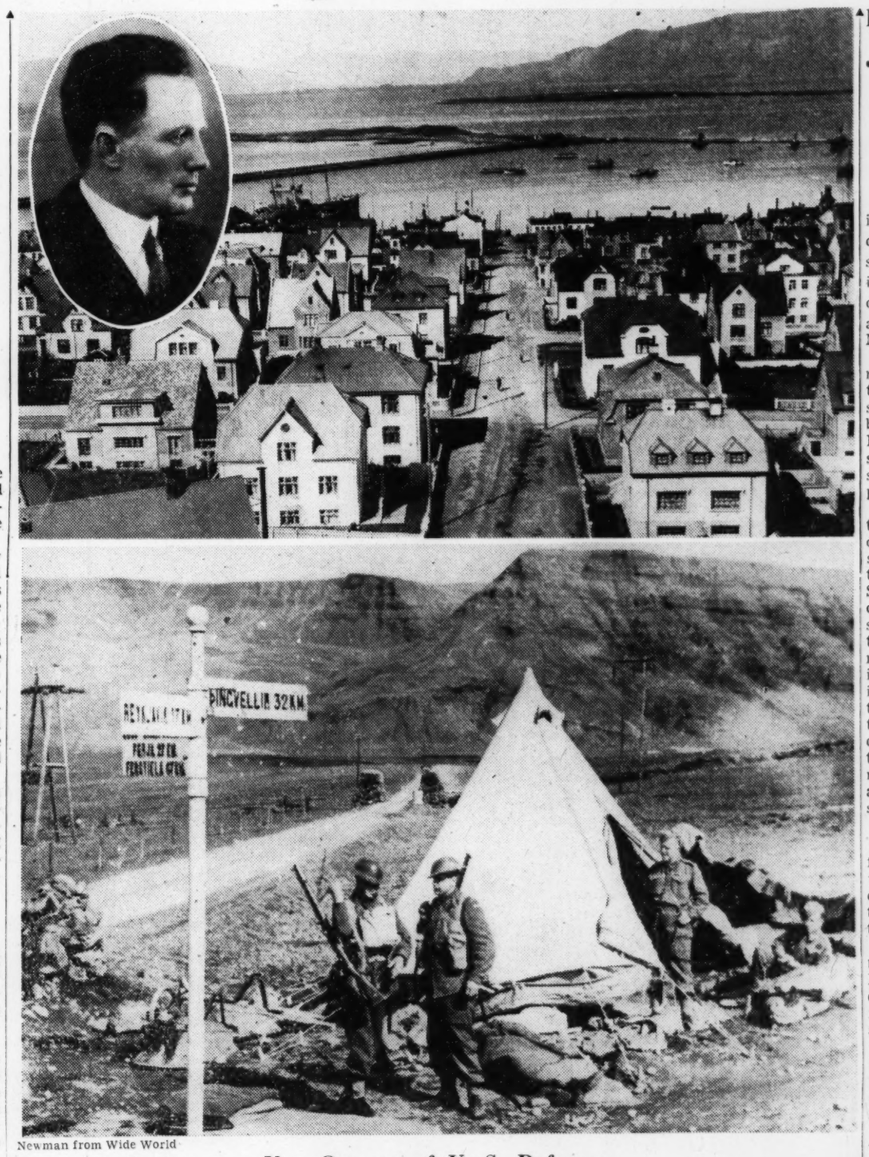
In the Bobruisk sector, near the confluence of the Berezina and the fortified Dnieper, the communiqué said "all enemy attempts in this direction to force the river Dnieper were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

Also in the Ukraine, the Red Army was reported in another heavy struggle with German and Rumanian troops thrusting toward the Dniester River.

In Bessarabia, a Province Russia took from Rumania last year, the communiqué declared a part of the German-Rumanian troops were destroyed "and thrown back from Soviet territory" by a Red Army counterattack.

Meanwhile a German auxiliary

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



Newman from Wide World

New Outpost of U. S. Defenses

Above: A general view of Reykjavik, the chief city of Iceland, where American naval forces have landed. Inset: Prime Minister Hermann Jonasson of Iceland. Below: Canadian soldiers at a camp along one of Iceland's main highways. It is these troops that United States forces will replace.

Roosevelt says move is aimed to block Nazis; U. S. forces at Trinidad, British Guiana.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—As an immediate consequence of President Roosevelt's swift and sudden stroke in occupying Iceland, American air and naval forces are today thrust bluntly into the most aggressive area of Germany's North Atlantic blockade.

The United States Navy is at this moment acting upon orders from the President to clear the lanes of shipping of all Axis craft not only between Iceland and the Western Hemisphere but within an unspecified circumference of water surrounding this new American protectorate.

The popular and political reaction to the President's bold and decisive move has been instantaneously favorable. Despite the fact that the presence of United States troops on the Arctic Island carries the Nation nearer to a shooting war than any step heretofore taken by Mr. Roosevelt, the response in Congress has already indicated such strong support, taking in some of the isolationists themselves, that the Administration is not in any doubt that the country and the Congress will back the most far-reaching defensive moves to stop Hitler before he gets anywhere near the American shores.

America's Defense

It is evident that America's defense has got to be "waged" a long way from the shoreline, and President Roosevelt is convinced that the Nation is prepared to act on this necessity.

The United States accepts the military protection of Iceland after President Roosevelt received indubitable evidence that the German General Staff was considering attacking it to obtain a base from which to intensify its raids on lend-lease shipping and from which ultimately to control the whole North Atlantic, it was stated in high quarters here.

All supporters of the Administration foreign policy—Democrats and Republicans alike—welcome it as a step essential to protect the approaches to North America from German seizure and the action was approved by even some of the isolationist leaders. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan agreed that the President's case was "very persuasive" and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana did not dissent "if it were a defensive measure."

President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress on the afternoon of July 7, frankly informed the world in general and Berlin in particular that this was a move to prevent "occupation by Germany of strategic outposts in the Atlantic to be used as air or naval bases for eventual attack against the Western Hemisphere."

The United States, the President also announced, is extending formal diplomatic recognition to Iceland and will exchange ministers in the near future.

At the same time Mr. Roosevelt disclosed to Congress that "substantial" American forces have already landed at the newly acquired bases at Trinidad and British Guiana in the South "to forestall any pincers movement undertaken by Germany against the Western Hemisphere."

Preventive Action

This is the most decisive and far-reaching military preventive action taken against Germany since the Nazis invaded Poland nearly two years ago—so stated by the President and so carried out.

Its incalculable meaning can be somewhat measured by the fact that through the occupation of Iceland—welcomed by the Icelandic Republic—the United States acts purposefully to do these things:

1. American bluejackets and marines—in force, as required by the Icelandic Prime Minister, "strong enough to meet any eventuality"—are today supplementing and will eventually replace British troops for use elsewhere in the fighting. The diplomatic correspondence released by the President shows that this action was suggested to Iceland by the British Prime Minister to achieve this end.

2. By accepting — indeed, by asserting — responsibility for maintaining communications between America and its most distant Western Hemisphere out-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Text of Roosevelt message on U. S. landing in Iceland: Page 9.

Exchange of notes between President and Iceland Prime Minister: Page 9.

Iceland: Keystone of North Atlantic defense: Page 13.

U. S. Move in Iceland Cheers Britain; Congressmen Approve—Green Light?

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Congressional reaction to American occupation of Iceland has been so favorable as to lead to the belief among Administration supporters that the White House will now feel free to move more swiftly and decisively to assure America's own national safety and a British victory.

The acceptance, even on the part of many outright non-interventionists, of the American move is seen as indicating a growing realization that the United States is in a fight-to-the-finish and must accept strong measures.

Special significance is attached to the statement of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, an outspoken critic of the Administration's foreign policy, that "as presented by the President in his message, a very persuasive case can be made for occupation of Iceland for purely defensive purposes" in view of the fact that Senator Vandenberg bitterly

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

British Aid Praises U. S. War Equipment

By the Associated Press

Cairo, July 8

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British War Cabinet member who has been delegated to supervise political affairs in the Middle East, said at a press conference today that the equipment America is sending Britain is "the best available in the world."

He declared the British citizen "realizes our American friends are doing their best for us. Their supplies have turned from a trickle into a river and we are expecting it to become a flood."

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 8—The occupation of Iceland by American Naval forces is enthusiastically welcomed here as the most important move that the United States has made since the passage of the lend-lease bill.

A Foreign Office spokesman called it "big news and welcome news," and said that it was regarded as "one of the most important events for some time past."

The American landing in Iceland is generally viewed in London as enormously significant in three separate, though related, respects.

Joint Defense Move

Firstly, the fact that American forces are "to supplement and eventually replace" British forces now stationed there is in itself hailed as a joint defense move on the part of the democracies comparable in importance to the leasing of British air and naval bases to the United States.

It is emphasized here that British and Canadian troops now in Iceland will be relieved by stages so that for a considerable time there likely will be British and American forces holding this strategic base jointly. Although it is looking a long way ahead, this common action can be viewed as a minor prelude to the kind of Anglo-American co-operation which is more and more being advocated here as the only possible basis for postwar reconstruction.

Blow to Blockade

Secondly, strategically, the American occupation of Iceland is described here as a serious blow to Hitler's attempt to blockade Britain. It is taken for granted here that the forces sent by the United States will be sufficient to forestall any attempt by the Nazis to stage a sea-borne invasion along the lines of their successful attack in Crete.

At the same time the arrival of American troops will gradually free British troops now in Iceland for service elsewhere, and will also, in part at least, relieve the British Navy from the responsibility of defending Iceland and thus strengthen the British naval forces

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Graduated State Tax Voted, But Court Test Threatens

The Massachusetts Legislature today voted favorably, 136 to 74, on a proposed constitutional amendment for a graduated State income tax but immediately a legal technicality threatened to shrow the case into the courts for a decision.

Several Legislators swiftly questioned whether the vote carried out the constitutional provision requring that a majority of the elected representatives favor a proposed amendment. The 136 favoring votes falls four short of the 140 majority of the present 279 members of the House and Senate

Senator Angier L. Goodwin, Republican of Melrose, President of the Senate, and presiding officer of the Joint session, called to vote on five proposed constitutional amendments, announced that the graduated tax measure had been approved and sent to the 1943 Legislature for action.

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican of Boston, Speaker of the House, stated the Goodwin ruling stands unless challenged in the courts.

Speedy approval of four proposed State constitutional amendments, including one to return to annual legislative sessions, was voted today prior to the debate on the proposed graduated State income tax, by the House and Senate meeting in joint session in the Lower Branch chamber.

Without a word of debate, the legislators proceeded immediately to adopt the four amendments by overwhelming majorities. The amendments must now be approved by the 1943 Legislature before they can be submitted to the voters at the November, 1944, election. If the people then approve, the amendments will become law.

The move for return to annual legislative sessions comes only two years after the Legislature embarked on the biennial legislative session system in 1939, after the people voted for this system in November, 1938. Prior to 1939, the Legislature had met annually for more than 150 years.

Back of the biennial session plan was the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations and the Massachusetts State Grange, while the chief opponent was the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which has supported the measure to return to annual meetings.

The vote for annual sessions today was 172 to 38. By a vote of 198 to 1, the Legislature adopted the proposed amendment empowering the Legislature to prescribe terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted to a person convicted of a felony.

Britain's Railroads Carry On

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

War has changed into bouquets many of the gibes the British public used to aim at its railroads and gone is the sting from jests about unpunctuality, crowded trains, buffet buns, and such like.

Today the general opinion is that the railways are doing "a wonderful job," in carrying on under constant bombing. And travelers (eight words censored) have curbed their impatience in wholehearted praise for the courage and determination of more than 500,000 railway workers who keep the wheels of transport running despite every danger and difficulty.

Women Workers Lauded

The story of Britain's rail transport in this war, being of vital military importance, can be only half told, but I have recently seen the damage in some of the worst bombed areas, and talked with

'In Britain Today'

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon . . . the spirit of the people."

It is of those people—the men and women of Britain, that the accompanying series tells. There are 12 articles, of which today's is the second.

foremost heroes of the permanent way—though they prefer not to be called heroes.

The modest valor of these men, untrained for war, their devotion to duty under the most intense fire, their preoccupation with the public's safety and interests rather than their own, make up a tale which warms the heart in these grim times and cannot fail to help sustain the morale of other sections of the community.

Special tribute is due, too, to the growing number of women railway workers who have replaced men at ticket barriers, at wheeling luggage trolleys, and on underground railways. Besides quickly adopting the traditional "Pass down the car please—Mind the doors," subway technique, they also introduce some of their own more persuasive appeals in handling rush-hour crowds.

Despite their exacting work many of these railway women also manage to keep their homes going, though children of couples both working have usually been evacuated to the country.

The first railway worker I talked to was Guard Stephen Goddard who told me in a matter-of-fact way of one "incident." But "incident" seemed a very inadequate word to describe what happened to him — five and a half hours standing with his train in a station in pitch darkness except for the intermittent flashes of high explosive bombs raining down, and

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Shriek of a Giant Siren Gives to Boston Its First Air Raid Signal Trial

Police Begin Tests of Air Raid Signals

Boston's air-raid signal test was heard today in Everett—but not heard in Copley Square, 300 yards from the siren!

Only a few minutes after Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility threw the switch on a giant siren atop Police Headquarters, Berkeley Street, officials received the call from Everett and were congratulating themselves on the success of the test. Hopes were blasted, however, when a citizen in Copley Square called to ask if the siren had been sounded.

It was observed that the signal was heard best in areas north and south of police headquarters in which directions the huge siren was focused.

Two watchers stationed on the roof of the State House heard the siren clearly and raced to the office of the Committee on Public Safety with the "warning." J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, expressed satisfaction with the results and said it appeared Boston would be well forewarned in the event of air raids.

At City Hall, however, farther down Beacon Hill, the signal was not heard and the switch board was deluged with telephone calls by people inquiring what had happened to the siren. A second test, made about 10 minutes after the first blast, was heard faintly.

The Monitor's reporter at the Custom House reported only the usual cacophany of waterfront sounds—the deep-toned notes of steamers, the shrill peep of harbor tugs, and the drone of airships arriving and leaving the airport.

Two police boats in the harbor, however, reported they heard the siren faintly. It was also heard faintly by a police cruiser car near the Dedham-Milton line.

The police of Waltham, where a similar test was held this morning, also reported that they heard the Boston warning signal.

This was the first of a series of tests being conducted by the police under the direction of Sergt. Edward J. Seibolt, ballistic expert of the department, to determine which type of siren should be adopted.

The one used in today's test is a five-horsepower two-way siren said to carry about two miles. According to Sergeant Seibolt, it can best be heard north and south of police headquarters, in which direction the sound is focused. If this type of signal were adopted it would be placed on a revolving platform to assure all sections being within range.

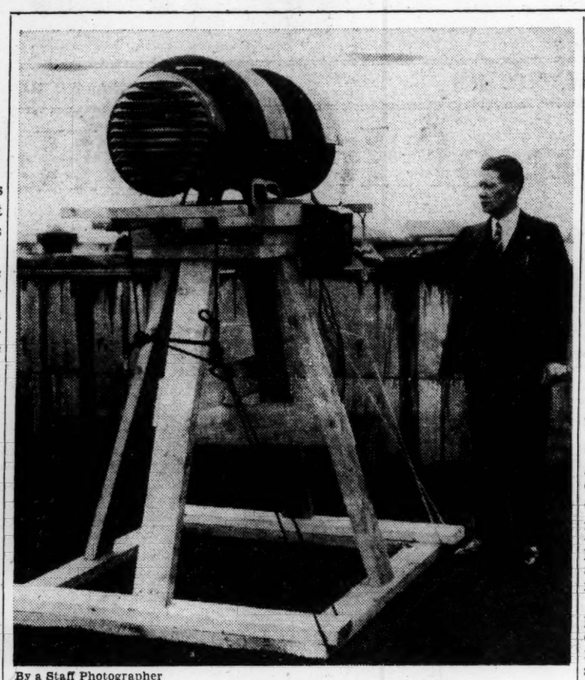
Additional tests will be made shortly with seven, and two-and-one-half horse power sirens and an air whistle. The two-and-one-half horse power siren, according to Sergeant Seibolt is the type used in London where they are placed at mile intervals thus assuring complete coverage of the city.

It is not expected that one siren on police headquarters will serve the entire city, the Sergeant explained. Once the type of signal is decided upon there will be one for each police station throughout the city.

The air whistle, which can best be described as similar to a fog horn in sound, would cost about $3,000 the police official said. The sirens cost only $360 and will be given a thorough test in an effort to save the city money.

Naval Expansion in New England

—The United States Senate has passed and sent to the White House authorizations totaling more than $31,000,000 for various Naval public works, several of which are in New England. Projects authorized for this section include: fleet operating facilities at Newport, R. I., Naval Base, $2,000,000; expansion of Naval ammunition depot at Hingham, Mass., $3,500,000; expansion of Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., $1,095,000.



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Tests Air Raid Signals

Sergeant Edward J. Seibolt, of the Boston Police Department, under whose direction tests of air-raid sirens are being made, throws the switch on a five-horsepower job being tried out on the roof of Police Headquarters.

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FOR RECEPTION IN TRAINS, AUTOS PLANES,

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"Buy With Confidence From Bass"

$50 Annual State Tax Proposed On 'Juke' Boxes

Additional State revenue totaling $300,000 to $500,000 could be obtained by taxing each coin-operated electric phonograph $50 a year, Representative William F. Nyhan (D), of Boston, told the House Committee on Ways and Means today.

Representative Nyhan urged approval of his tax bill, saying that most of the so-called "juke boxes" take in $20 to $50 a week.

William E. Watkins, representing operators of the machines, warned the tax measure would put the operators out of business, a claim which Representative Nyhan denied.

The committee also conducted a hearing on a bill for a $50 annual tax on coin-operated motion picture machines.

Care of Child In War Times, Lecture Topic

Mothers of pre-school children in the Newtons, interested in the welfare not only of their own children but of all those in the community, are preparing to do their bit in protecting and caring for them should an emergency arise. A course of six lectures on the care of groups of pre-school children is being given at the Hunnewell Club under the auspices of the Women's Division of the Newton Committee on Public Safety, Mrs. Paul Goddard, wife of the mayor, chairman.

The course was launched this week at the suggestion of Dr. Margaret Glendy, pediatritian in charge of the Newton Pre-School and Baby Clinics. Dr. Martha Eliot, Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, presented the first lecture Monday afternoon with 135 mothers attending.

The purpose of the course is to prepare mothers of pre-school children to take charge of small groups in a nursery school, take other small children into their homes in case billetting were necessary; help care for other children than their own if evacauation were carried out, both en route and on arrival at the reception area.

In case of no more pressing emergency than the present need for relief work, the course will still equip mothers in a neighborhood to work out a plan by which one may care for the children of five or six others for an afternoon, giving them opportunity to give such service, it was pointed out.

Mrs. George Brewer, and Mrs. W. Thomas Chase, Jr., both of Newton Center, are co-chairmen of the project. Sub-chairmen working under them in reaching mothers of the various communities are: Mrs. George Peirce, Auburndale; Mrs. Philip Saunders, Oak Hill; Mrs. Stephen Bishop, Waban; Mrs. John McGlennon, Newton Lower Falls; Mrs. Frank Smith, Newton Upper Falls; Mrs. Ernest J. Carver, Nonanton; Mrs. Sterling Loveland, Newton; Mrs. Dana Park, Jr, Newtonville; Mrs. William K. Bowers, West Newton; Mrs. Allston Budgell, Newton Highlands; Mrs. Thomas Beal, Chestnut Hill.

Public to Name Boston & Maine's Newest Engines

An opportunity to name five new locomotives of the Boston & Maine Railroad—newest and largest engines in use on any New England railroad—will be given to the general public next Friday, when one of the huge new pieces of railroad motive power will be on display at the North Station from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. on a track adjoining the sidewalk on Nashua Street.

The public will have an opportunity to visit the engine cab and to drop their ballots suggesting names for five engines. The names selected from the suggestions, together with the name and address of the suggestor, will be placed on a name plate and made a permanent part of the locomotive.

Deferment Issue In N. H. Defined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 8—All Selective Service registrants with one or more dependents to whose support they make "any substantial contribution" should be deferred from military training, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, State Director of the Selective Service, declares in a memorandum on dependency deferments sent to all local boards.

The only exception to this general rule, states Director Bowen, is that of a registrant who was married after the date he was required to register and cannot prove that this new status was acquired "in a manner consistent with the ordinary course of human affairs" and not in order to provide basis for a deferment claim.

Somerville Concern Gets Big U. S. Paper Order

E. E. Peterson, General Manager of Statler Tissue Company, Somerville, Mass., announced today that a Government order for 8,000 cases of tissue has been placed with his company. Company officials say that the tissue is to be distributed among Army camps.

At the same time a wage increase of ten per cent to factory employees is announced. This increase affects practically every man and woman engaged in the manufacture of Statler products. It goes into effect immediately.

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632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

By a Staff Photographer

'Old Country' Products Disappear From North End's 'Little Italy'

American-made cheeses, oils, and spiced meats find favor in little shops in Boston's North End Italian markets as imports from abroad are cut off by the war. Top: At the Veligrakis store on Salem Street. James Frank measures out California-grown olives. Below: Customers at the Stella Chain Store, Salem Street, find American-made cheeses and spiced meats—and imported olive oil at prohibitive prices.

Rise and Fall of Athens Told At Cambridge by Dr. Shear

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The waves of the present and future are no different from the waves of the past, Dr. T. Leslie Shear of Princeton University said in discussing the rise and fall of ancient Athens before the American Classical League recently at the Commander Hotel in Cambridge.

Describing 10 years of excavation work carried on in the Market of Athens by the American School of Classical Studies of that city he said that evidence showed that down through the ages there have always been waves of barbarism which attempt to wipe out well developed cultures of the world.

In summarizing the total excavation work done in the Athens Agora, Dr. Shear said that to uncover the greater part of the classical period it had been necessary to purchase and demolish 360 houses and remove 250,000 tons of accumulated earth.

Besides the remains of the classical period, the excavations uncovered earlier buildings and monuments which were unknown to the classical Greeks, as well as bringing to light a long series of subsequent settlements.

Vast Store of Material

The material obtained from the area, depicted by Dr. Shear with colored slides, is as immense in quantity as it is excellent in quality, and enriches present knowledge of ancient civilization by presenting new information on the history, literature, and art of the city which was the center of culture in the ancient world.

Tracing the various cultural epochs of Athen's history by the evidence obtained, Dr. Shear said that the earliest fall of the city occurred in the dark stretches of the Stone Age sometime prior to 3,000 B. C. At that time, according to Plato, the city had a population of about 20,000 and the handsome vases found prove that these people had attained much skill in handling their primitive tools and implements.

The Stone Age, Dr. Shear said, was swept away about 3,000 B. C. and substantially for 1,000 years the remains of occupation are sparse until about 2,000 B. C. when another epoch is ushered in by people of a new race, the Indo-European, who introduced altered methods and new products.

Wealth Tempted Invader

Soon, however, they became softened by luxuries and were overcome by hardy invaders, men of the same race, who initiated the period of highest bloom of prehistoric Greek culture. The discovery of a royal tomb containing gold ornaments, carved ivory vessels and magnificent vases showed that Athens shared the general prosperity of the age.

But again the wealth of the country tempted the invader who swept over the land with fire and sword about 1,000 B. C. Recovery continued slowly until in the seventh century traders from the East introduced new decorative motives and new forms of artistic expression. With expanding commercial relations came increasing wealth, and more complex social relations, which led to the necessity of modification of social regulations, and thus the Laws of Solon came into existence, of which a piece was found in the Agora.

The steady growth of the city in wealth and power was checked by the invasion of the Persian hordes. Delayed at first by the defeat at Marathon in 490, which is recalled by the discovery of part of the epigram written in honor of those who fell in that battle, the Persians persisted until they succeeded in burning Athens in 480. Everywhere over the Agora area a burned stratum testifies to the thoroughness of this destruction.

Athens recovered quickly from the Persian sack and in the course of the fifth century reached the highest development in all branches of cultural life. But quarrels with neighbors led to periodic falls and rises until the truly Hellenic features of its culture were obliterated in the destructive siege of 86.

Dr. Shear said that Athens was evidently a prosperous city at the time of the visit of Saint Paul, an historical event of which an interesting souvenir is a group of contemporary Jewish coins found on the Areopagus where Paul delivered his famous address to the Athenians. These are the only coins of this type among the 90,000 found in the excavations and they undoubtedly came from the purse of Saint Paul or one of his companions, Dr. Shear said.

"Athens is at present occupied by invaders but her history over a span of 5,000 years proves that she will inevitably survive as a center of Hellenic life and culture," Dr. Shear asserted.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on "The Lure of New England," illustrated with colored motion pictures, by Martin Bovey, lecturer and traveler. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, at 8 p. m.

Evening forum, second of a series on "Strengthening America Abroad," conducted by the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College. "Steps Toward Hemisphere Co-operation," a panel discussion, will include as speakers Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Advisor to the United States Department of Agriculture; Enrique S. deLozada, a member of the Bolivian Diplomatic Service; and J. Martin Klotsche, professor of history, Milwaukee State Teachers College. In Alumnae Hall, Wellesley, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public; 25 cents admission.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Stained Glass" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Peter Paul Rubens" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Italian Foods Disappearing From Boston

Imported Italian olive oil—once considered as a "must" on the Italian housewife's shopping list—may still be obtained in limited quantities in the little shops of Boston's Italian section in the North End. But, the price, up to $7 a gallon, is beyond the reach of the average family.

And as for imported cheeses, spiced meats, sardines in olive oil, and Italian tomatoes — the war abroad has so depleted the stocks on the shelves that the occasional items to be found are classed more as curiosities and relics of bygone days than as saleable merchandise.

Few, if any, imports are arriving. The wholesalers have none for the storekepers. And, as one shopkeeper expressed it, it's a case of "Peter buying from Paul" in order to supply the customers.

And, as a matter of fact, once the storekeeper obtains a small stock of imported oil, it is of little use to him, for there is no sale for it at the price he is obliged to charge. Gone are the days when he passed out gallon after gallon on a busy day at $1.75 to $2.00 a can.

True, one will find the store fronts still hung with Italian sausage, salami, pepperone, and other heavily spiced meats—but most of them are the products of the big American packing houses. Imported varieties, when obtainable, are extremely high in price.

Italian Romano cheese, which is grated and sprinkled over spaghetti, and Provoloni cheese, a favorite among Italian-Americans, are, for the most part, the products of Midwestern dairies.

"Not so good, perhaps," commented one storekeeper, "but what can we do when we can't get Italian cheeses?" And he went on to say that Argentine cheeses are finding their way into the American markets in increasing quantities. "They're pretty good, too," he added.

Sardines in olive oil also are available. But, instead of coming from Italy, they are Japanese-packed. However, even here, the price has jumped so that the stocks on hand move slowly. And there's no telling when more will be available from across the Pacific.

Generally speaking, American-made substitutes in the way of cooking oils, cheeses, meats, and canned tomatoes and tomato paste are being accepted by the Italian housewife, and the demand seems to be growing. Actually, it's a case of turning to these — or going without. For the imported varieties have either disappeared altogether, or are priced beyond the pocketbook of the average family.

Everett Smith

Launch Cruiser July 26

Launching of a cruiser, the San Juan, is announced by the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for July 26.

This is the first cruiser to be launched at the great shipyard at Quincy, Mass., this year.

Windjammer Rydberg Again In the Harbor

With white spume washing across her steel prow and every square inch of her canvas set to the breeze, the four-masted windjammer Abraham Rydberg came into Boston Harbor early today just 49 days out of Santos, Brazil.

Making her second visit to Boston, the 43-year-old Swedish bark—one of the last sailing vessels still plying commercial lanes—swept across Massachusetts Bay and into the harbor like a ghostship out of the past.

Early morning mists, which obscured the harbor approaches, dissolved her upper rigging as, close-hauled on a starboard tack, she took a bearing on Graves Light.

Swedish Cadets

Youthful Swedish cadets, training for service in their native merchant marine, hauled in the canvas and caried out the harbor furl while the Boston Tugboat Company's tug Neptune crept alongside.

Her yards bar, her 260-foot hull dragging supinely behind the tiny tug, she made the last few yards of her journey and put up in quarantine anchorage.

Aboard are 3,000,000 tons of cottonseed meal, at least 1,000 tons, which will be discharged in Boston, the remainder in Portland, Maine. Tomorrow she will dock at Pier 51, Wiggin Terminal, Charlestown.

Her 49-day journey shortened by nearly one third the time spent in her last volage from Brazil to Boston. The trip last winter required 69 days. Mainly because she was tossed by adverse winds and delayed more than a week in an effort to enter the harbor.

Recalls Other Days

If with her present rigging she could make the run in 49 days, back in 1892 when she was built, her record would have been even better. Or so the old timers about the waterfront, recalling days she used to join the Australian grain races, were saying today.

Set in reminencent mood by the sight of the old square rigger, many an old sailor could be found who would tell you how the present rigging used to be topped with sky sails set on the fore, main, and mizzen-masts above the royals.

As if the jibs and staysails, royals, top gallants, and upper and lower topsails, big square foresails, mainsails, and cross jack were not enough, they will tell you as if recounting a major crime how the Alaska Packers Association cut down the rigging in 1910 when the vessel was put into operation in the salmon trade.

Capt. Oscar Malmerg, young skipper of the bark, and his attractive English wife, like the low rigging, and so the skysails are apparently gone for good.

Job Employment Program Offered

Unemployed young men and women will be entertained with tap dancing, singing, magic tricks, and a baseball movie at a meeting in the Williams Municipal Building, East Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, tomorrow evening.

Arranged by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the meeting is to supply information as to opportunities for training and subsequent employment of young people in defense jobs.

Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly and John L. Donovan, Jr., State Administrator for the National Youth Administration, are listed among the speakers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and vicinity: Clearing and slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday fair, moderately cool; gentle to moderate southwest winds tonight; shifting to northwest early Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 68 degrees.

All New England except Maine: Clearing and slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and moderately cool.

Maine: Occasional showers and continued warm tonight; Wednesday clearing, somewhat cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate southwest winds tonight shifting to north or northwest on Wednesday; weather foggy and showery tonight; clearing Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	83	New Orleans	78	94
Chicago	63	—	New York	74	82
Denver	63	92	Norfolk	74	83
Kansas City	73	95	Philadelphia	76	89
Los Angeles	62	83	St. Louis	73	94
Miami	76	89	San Francisco	53	73
Minneapolis	62	78	Washington	76	—

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 8
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:46 p. m.; height 11.5 feet
Wednesday, 12:23 p. m.; height 10.1 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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COOLERS

FOR SUMMER DAYS

What's yours . . . a luscious ice cream soda, a syrupy sundae or a big ice cream cone? The advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor tell you of good makes of ice cream and good places that serve it.

Professional Women Urged To Mobilize Local Skills

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 8—"Democracy means a local sense of responsibility," declared Charles P. Taft of the Federal Security Agency last night in urging the National Federation of Business and Professional Womens Clubs to expand their community activities in order to accomplish much needed tasks which government cannot perform well if at all, in the emergency. "You are closest to the heart of democracy," Mr. Taft, as Assistant Co-ordinator of F. S. A. welfare activities, told the delegates to the Federation's Biennial Convention here. "Your example is of tremendous importance to government. "There are many questions of government that cannot be worked out in the local community," he held, referring to foreign policy, regulation of interstate business and financial policies.

Not Enough Local Service

"But in the field for which I am charged with responsibility, health and medical care, family security and nutrition, education and leisure-time activities, it will be a sad day when government tries to provide them or control them from the top. They depend on community organization, and while we can do a good deal for the emergency with Federal funds and leadership, the only permanent progress will come from the sense of responsibility and the mobilization and use of skills at the grass roots.

"While the Red Cross and welfare agencies co-operating in the united service organizations are doing excellent local jobs, still we don't have enough local service," he said. "We have to have volunteers to do countless jobs that have to be done, and that never would be done if we waited until tax money and appropriations, local or national or state, were available. Besides, many of these jobs ought to be done by volunteers. Can you imagine paying people to take men in uniform home to dinner every Sunday—or to dance with them once a week?"

The simple pattern already agreed upon nationally to obtain and use volunteers, outlined Mr. Taft, is: First, a local defense council, in accord with the Office of Civilian Defense under Mayor La Guardia of New York; next, the local council must have subcommittees, such as recreation or health councils: then, there must be an information center and a volunteer service bureau.

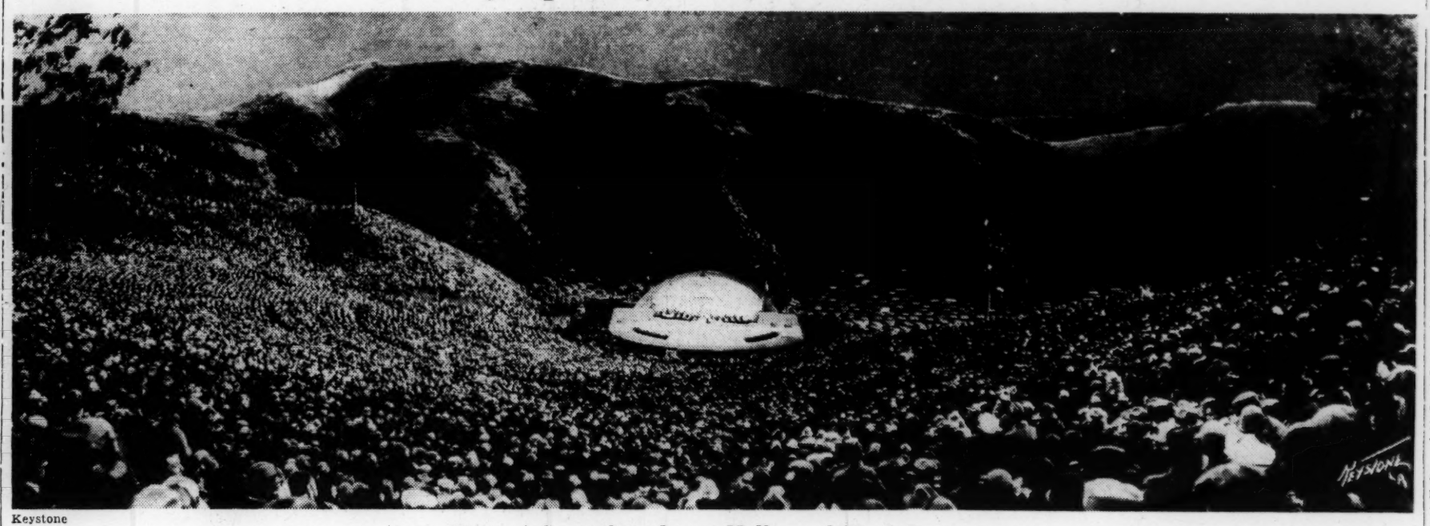
Information Center About Jobs

A person who wants to volunteer "ought to be able to go to the information center and find out what jobs are available," he said. "A well-organized bureau would provide for competent interviewing right on the spot to find out what capacities the person has and where he would fit best.

"A good committee and a competent executive, such as could be drawn from among Federation members, are the first essentials of a good volunteer program," he said. While warning against "silly and unnecessary activities," Mr. Taft pointed to such needed services as the solution of the problem raised by draft rejectees, improved nutrition beyond the school lunch program, and an expanded recreation program. The business and professional woman may not be able to devote so much time to volunteer work as can the housewife," Mr. Taft said, but she can offer "common sense and business experience to establish sound business methods."

Today the convention delegates spent their second business day in discussing public affairs and techniques of Club activity.

'Symphony Under the Stars'



Keystone

View of Great Crowd at a Hollywood Bowl Concert

Heavy Rains In South Aid Power Plants

ATLANTA, Ga., July 8 (AP)—Clearing skies in the southeast today brought a halt to heavy rainfall of the past several days, while in some sections streams were near or past the overflow mark.

At Chappells, South Carolina, the Saluda River approached flood stage of 15 feet, while at Rome, Ga., the Oostanaula River rise eight feet, one inch in 48 hours, due to nearly seven inches of rain during the first week of July.

The heavy fall, well distributed over hydroelectric watersheds of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, brought needed relief to power companies who for the past two months have experienced serious water shortage.

The Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville reported the Tennessee River's power lakes at near-normal levels and predicted the full stage by the week end.

The Alabama Power Company asked industrial customers to maintain curtailed schedules of operation until it is determined whether the improvement in generating capacity is temporary.

In Georgia, the Georgia Power Company removed all restrictions on commercial and residential power consumers through July 14, and expressed the hope that by that date the situation would be still more improved.

Negotiation Averts Powder Plant Strike

By the Associated Press

Dissatisfied smokeless powder workers and their employers agreed today to resume contract negotiations at the Alton, Ill., plant of the Western Cartridge Company, which holds $8,468,000 in Government munitions orders.

While the National Defense Mediation Board won the approval of company and union officials for resumption of the bargaining at the strike-threatened factory, there were other important developments in the field of defense labor:

1. The War Department estimated that only 144,620 man-days had been lost on Army contracts due to strikes in the last half of June, compared with 377,700 lost in the first half of the month.

2. The Office of Production Management announced that labor committees would be established soon in every major industry, in an effort to avert unemployment caused by shifting manufacturing emphasis from consumers goods to armaments. In this connection, Douglas Brown, a Princeton University professor, was appointed chief of the priorities branch of the OPM Labor Division.

At the Western Cartridge Company plant, the American Federation of Labor Chemical Workers Union has demanded recognition as bargaining agent for 550 employees in the smokeless powder division. It also asked a union shop and wage increases—from a minimum of 60 cents an hour to 85 cents, with other adjustments in the higher brackets.

A strike was called for Sunday midnight, but was deferred indefinitely upon request of the Mediation Board, which has set a hearing on the case for Friday.

St. Louis — Another dispute pending before the Mediation Board involves the demands of a Congress of Industrial Organizations union for recognition as a bargaining agent at the Scullin Steel Company. The company makes bomb casings and employs about 2,200 workers.

Cleveland—Indefinite postponement of a strike, originally set for Wednesday, at the White Motor Company, was announced by a C. I. O. spokesman who said wage negotiations would be carried on in Washington. The union demanded a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. The present minimum is 75 cents, the average $1.02 an hour. The company has orders for army reconnaissance cars.

Washington—Capital labor circles discussed with interest reports that John L. Lewis, former C. I. O. president, roundly criticized Sidney Hillman, co-director of the OPM, at a closed meeting of C. I. O. officials here.

Following Mr. Lewis' criticism of Mr. Hillman, Jacob Potofsky, acting head of the C. I. O. Amalgamated Garment Workers, was declared to have charged Mr. Lewis with "playing politics" with defense.

Mr. Lewis, now President of the C. I. O. Mine Workers, was said to have asserted that Mr. Hillman was responsible for certification of the soft coal wage controversy to the Mediation Board, a step Mr. Lewis opposed.

Scranton, Pa.—Thousands of hard coal miners jammed state offices to file jobless benefit claims for last week's vacation period, initial leave guaranteed along with annual token payments and a wage increase under a new two-year working agreement signed last month by operators and the C. I. O. United Mine Workers.

The new work contract provides a $20 vacation token payment to be made next Christmas for miners employed in the industry a year or more, the 1942 payment being made at the holiday period. The miners think they're also entitled to the $13 maximum state jobless benefits for their week of idleness but compensation authorities don't agree.

Washington—The Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division announced that about $210,000 now held in escrow would be paid to garment workers in the South as a result of a decision by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Thirty-one clothing firms, members of the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association, asked the court to set aside the orders which established minimum rates of 32½ and 40 cents an hour for divisions of the apparel industry. The orders increased the wage rates of about 195,000 workers.

Wichita, Kan.—A blanket five-cents an hour increase in wages paid by the Stearman Division of the Boeing Airplane Company was announced by J. Earl Schaefer, General Manager. The pay raise, effective July 16, will affect about 4,000 workers.

All Stearman employees who work on an hourly basis and who have been with the company 90 days will share in the increase.

San Francisco — Attempts by downtown restaurant owners to force negotiation of a master contract by wage cuts and increased hours will be answered by walkouts not only here but in other parts of California and Nevada. The A. F. of L. Culinary and Bartenders' Unions termed the employers' action an arbitrary forceout.

Some of the operators have branches in Los Angeles, Fresno, Reno and other cities.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Officials of the federal prison and representatives of the 1,100 striking convicts in the shoe and brush factories have begun negotiations, it was learned from an authoritative source.

Hollywood Bowl Celebrates 20th Season This Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Famed Hollywood Bowl, largest natural aphitheater in the world, will celebrate its 20th anniversary season this summer in a series of starlit concerts starting July 8 and continuing three nights a week through Aug. 29.

The first concert in the Bowl was given July 11, 1922, under the baton of Alfred Hertz. Since that night 587 events have been given during the summer months with the unique record of but one postponement on account of weather.

Shortly after the World War, enthusiastic Hollywood groups evolved the idea of outdoor concerts. The site of the Bowl was found to be ideal for the purpose and acoustics were unsurpassed.

In the first four years of Symphonies under the Stars, 15,000 patrons of music heard concerts in a rustic setting with crude wooden benches perched unevenly on the rugged hills that formed the bowl. In 1936 modernization began. An all-steel shell, gift of Allan C. Balch, was erected at a cost of $50,000 and new seats were set in concrete foundations. This brought the seating capacity to 20,000.

The Hollywood Bowl Association presented the summer concert seasons until 1933 when another organization undertook the operation. In 1934 members of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, which has played every concert in the Bowl, operated the season on a co-operative basis.

Shortly after the passing of William Andrews Clark, Jr., founder and for 15 years sole guarantor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, the Southern California Symphony Association was formed to assure the continuance of the Philharmonic Orchestra. Since 1935 it has leased the Bowl from the Hollywood Bowl Association for presentation of the outdoor programs.

Close to 5,000,000 persons have attended Bowl concerts since the amphitheater was established as the home of summer music. An average of 250,000 persons has been maintained through the years.

One hundred and six conductors have appeared in the Hollywood Bowl since 1922. They have come from the United States and 15 foreign countries.

For the 1941 season the opera, "Mme. Butterfly" will open the schedule. In this, Enya Gonzalez, Philippine lyric soprano, and the American singers, James Melton and Richard Bonelli, will be heard in principal roles. Pietro Cimini, celebrating his 40th year as a conductor, will wield the baton for the opera—his 16th Bowl appearance.

Others on the schedule are:

Friday night symphony conductors: Bruno Walter, John Barbirolli and Artur Rodzinski. Conductors for other nights: Pietro Cimini, George Szell, Nathaniel Finston, Alfred Newman, Albert Coates, Efrem Kurtz, Jose Iturbi, John Barbirolli, Andre Kostelanetz, Richard Lert, Howard Barlow, Artur Rodzinski, Richard Hageman, and Gaetano Merola.

Soloists: Loly Pons and Helen Traubel, sopranos; John Charles Thomas and Paul Robeson, baritones; Jan Kiepura, tenor; Arthur Rubinstein, Vladimir Horowitz, Edward Kilenyi, Ambaro and Jose Iturbi, pianists; Jascha Heifetz, Yehudi Menuhin and Bronislaw Gimpel, violinists; and Gregor Piatigorsky, 'cellist.

Defense Progress Pleases Knudsen

DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, head of the Office of Production Management, making his first stop here yesterday on a national tour of defense plants, declared himself "very much satisfied" with what he saw at Ford, Chrysler, and Packard plants.

"Work on all the defense orders is progressing just fine," Mr. Knudsen said, fingering a mass of figures he had accumulated during his day-long whirlwind tour.

Detroit was the first City on a Nationwide inspection trip that will take the OPM chief to all points involved in the "10,000-planes-a-month" goal which he announced recently.

He said he wanted to see with his own eyes how far along the program has developed to date and "to speed up" the various links as much as possible.

Today Mr. Knudsen will visit the plants of General Motors, Briggs, and Hudson.

Record Akron Rainfall Puts Many Out of Work

AKRON, Ohio, July 8 (AP)—An 80-mile gale, accompanied by the heaviest rain in Akron's history, caused widespread property damage last night and threw 4,000 persons out of work temporarily.

Hundreds of homes in near-by Barberton were without telephone and light facilities. The three-hour rainfall measured 3.2 inches.

A power house serving two Firestone Tire & Rubber Company plants was flooded, and a night shift of 3,000 had to halt work. The rain brought a live-steam explosion at the John Knapp Sons foundry, blowing off the roof and forcing 1,000 production workers from their jobs.

Four inches of rain fell in an hour and a half at Sandusky, damaging the harbor.

Gliding—Why Isn't It More Popular in United States?

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A glider enthusiast who had been in Germany during the period before that nation violated the Versailles Treaty provisions forbidding powered flight stood at the fence bordering the tow strip on Harris Hill, Elmira, N. Y., at the current National Soaring Contest. There were probably about 10 gliders and sailplanes lined up ready for their turn at the winch tow and a scattered throng of spectators.

"I have been in western Germany during a casual week end when there would have been twice this many sailplanes and probably twice as many people to watch," he said. This comment was in no sense a criticism but merely an inquiry as to why gliding and soaring had not "caught on" so well with Americans. Beyond the fact that the Germans during that period had nothing but gliders and sailplanes with which to express their urge to get into the air, the comment caused us to analyze the type of American who has taken to gliding.

The typical gliding and soaring enthusiast, we found, was a person of subtle instincts. It was the same difference, we thought, between a "gasoline sailor" and a "canvas sailor." These soaring pilots got a "kick" out of doing what they could do with a set of natural conditions — feeling out "thermals" — upward currents caused by the convection of air above heated surfaces on the earth —using "ridge" currents—the upward movement of air over large hills such as Harris—and "cloud" currents—the convection of air that occurs during the formation of a cloud. A powered pilot feels none of these currents except as "bumps" during a flight.

Many College Youths

A great many of the soaring pilots are college youths or persons with a liking for the natural sciences. Thus, we believe, they get the intellectual satisfaction that comes with coupling laboratory enthusiasm with a hobby that actually carries out some of the principles that they may have dealt with.

Soaring flight upon investigation was found not to be an inexpensive hobby. Ready built craft, for instance, run up to nearly $1,000. Most ventures, therefore, have to be co-operative and this fact develops a sense of team play which is a valuable habit acquired from this hobby. Many of the gliders and sailplanes entered were the results of various college laboratory projects. The Harvard University group, for instance, had two sailplanes; Massachusetts Institute of Technology had one; the University of Michigan had another; there was even a Canadian entry, a Kirby "Kite" sailplane brought down by a group from McGill University in Toronto.

Federal Subsidy Favored

Talking to the pilots about their hobby we found that many of them thought Government subsidy would be valuable to promote the art. Virtually all thought that subsidy should be without "strings." The interest in aviation caused by subsidized gliding should be allowed to carry over naturally into powered flying. Hence, it was agreed, the Government would by subsidy keep a natural pool of pilots available from among those who will always take the next step from gliding to powered flight.

It didn't take our newly-found friends long to set us straight on "gliding" and "soaring" definitions. There is a difference. Gliding is something analagous to a roller coaster ride. The winch pulls a glider up to the top of its flight and from that point it can only coast down hill like a roller coaster car.

Soaring, however, is a fine art, and in a sailplane a pilot, taking advantage of thermals, ridge and cloud currents, can rise thousands of feet and travel hundreds of miles. This is the analagous to the finesse of a canvas sailor who strives to get the very last bit of energy he can from the winds. Soaring adds another dimension to this art.

Stephen Bolles

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Representative Stephen Bolles (R) of Wisconsin, who passed on here today, was a veteran newspaper editor.

The Wisconsin Representative was successively Managing Editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Publisher of the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch, Managing Editor of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Times, Sunday Editor of the Buffalo News, Managing Editor of the Buffalo Enquirer, and had been Editor of the Janesville (Wis.) Daily Gazette since 1920. He was President and Director of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901.

Clubwomen Seek Jobs for 'Mature Women'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 8—Special attention to the employment problems of the "mature woman" is being given by the National Federation's National Education Chairman, Miss Margaret A. Hickey, at the Biennial Convention here.

In San Jose, Calif., for instance, a club has devised a plan to help the unemployed discover hidden jobs, she disclosed. "Those co-operating give five hours a day and five days a week to the search," she said, "and good results have been obtained.

"The Women's Job Council, with which our Boston club is associated, has placed many women in suitable jobs and reports the use of all the Federation's vocational publications in its work," continued Miss Hickey, in her report at the Ambassador Hotel.

Federation members have a part in the work of the Women's Job Clinic in Washington; in Chicago, a club contacts large corporations in an effort to find new places for qualified women; in Palo Alto, Calif., a Women's Service League helps women keep employable through the provision of small jobs while they seek steady employment.

Examples Cited

"Especially appropriate is the well-planned study of 'Job Opportunities for Women in Virginia,' begun this year," Miss Hickey said. "Nebraska's survey of the status of women in the event of their unemployment, though not reported as an Education Committee undertaking, is related to the Committee's interests and is very much in line with the Committee's proposal for a personal preparedness quiz.

"Colorado has made a vocational analysis of age and ability of Federation members; it has also requested the National Planning Board in its study of Colorado to incorporate questions on women and their opportunities for service," she revealed.

Clubs in 392 centers investigated their State employment service. "Although in the majority of cases it was found less well equipped to serve women than to serve men. some instances of excellent service were reported at the business and professional level."

Regarding aid to young persons, Miss Hickey pointed to the arrangement by the Vocational Director of Boston University to have club members act as advisers in their own fields of work. That club in turn has interested the State Board of Education in offering a summer course of 16 lectures for business and professional women, to train them in sound vocational techniques for use when young persons come to them for advice.

Career Conferences

An Evanston, Ill., club, with several other clubs such as the Parent-Teacher Association, co-operates on a career conference for high school girls and provides qualified women for the girls to interview from time to time during the year.

The vocational program day introduced by a South Dakota club enables a girl to spend a morning in the office or business of her choice; at noon the girls and club members meet for luncheon and discuss the morning's experiences.

Other clubs give vocational information by radio or by the use of occupational films accompanied by talks.

In several States, the Education Committee, working with the Legislative Committee, has requested support of bills for higher minimum salaries for teachers. Support of a bill for county-wide library service is being pressed by the Greenwood, S. C., club, Miss Hickey disclosed; the Rock Hill, S. C., club is seeking equalization of opportunities between rural and urban areas in the matter of library service.

Members of Local Boards

Another indication of Federation leadership in local affairs is the placement of club members on local government boards or committees. In Manchester, N. H., a member serves on the Board of Community Vocational Guidance; in Iowa, a member is on the State committee for distribution of school taxes, to afford better schools for rural areas.

A vocational instructor was appointed in Arkansas through the efforts of the club's State chairman, working with the American Association of University Women. In Greeley, Colo., a club member was appointed counselor in local schools, following a "Career Night" program there.

Many clubs, Miss Hickey disclosed, have sponsored classes related to their defense interests. To increase understanding of Latin America, Spanish classes are well attended in Nebraska, New Hampshire, Louisiana, and Arkansas, she said.

Activities related to educational and recreational needs of defense have also been undertaken by clubs. Provision of literature for camps in Kentucky, and of recreational centers and programs for camps in California, North Carolina, and Florida are specific examples, listed by Miss Hickey.

Margaret Hickey

Educational Chairman, National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Pittsburgh's Nickname 'Smoky City' Promises to Become a Misnomer

PITTSBURGH, July 8 (AP)—The City Council yesterday outlawed smoke, traditionally as much a part of this vast industrial center as steel mills and bridges.

Spurred by the complaints of housewives—weary of cleaning smoke and soot-grimed houses—the Council adopted an ordinance requiring fuel users to burn smokeless fuel or obtain mechanical equipment to burn soft coal smokelessly.

For years Pittsburgh has borne the title of "Smoky City." Since the first foundry was established and the first steamboat plied the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, smoke has been the yardstick of the community's growth and prosperity.

Located in the heart of a rich soft coal field, the City's industries and homeowners turned naturally to the low-cost, but smoky bituminous for fuel. In good times such as last year, the City Health Department reported, industrial and residential chimneys annually poured out as much as 67,000 tons of dirt, enough to fill about 1,200 railroad cars or cover each house and lot with 500 pounds.

It stuck to buildings, sank into house furnishings and even coated the lungs of Pittsburgh residents. Mixed with fog, the smoke became a thick, black mixture known as "smog" and hung for hours over the downtown's "Golden Triangle."

The Council's action by an eight to one vote culminated years of anti-smoke campaigning, given a big boost by the success of St. Louis in abolishing smoke through a similar law.

The ordinance becomes effective Oct. 1 for all except railroads, riverboats, homes and apartments. They'll be brought under control gradually by Oct. 1, 1943. A fine of $100 a day will be imposed on violators.

United Air Lines Reports Big Passenger Month

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Revenue passenger miles flown by United Air Lines in June totaled 28,500,000, the largest for any month in history, Harold Crary, Vice-President in charge of traffic, announced.

The figure was 5 per cent larger than passenger miles flown in August, 1940, the previous record high month. The June total was 13½ per cent above May, and 17½ per cent greater than in June, 1940.

Getting Flying Start in Air Is Urged by Building Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 8—The building and flying of model aircraft by American boys in public schools was urged by the Academy of Model Aeronautics at its annual meeting in a series of resolutions addressed to Congress, the Roosevelt Administration, educators and the general public, stressing the value of model plane work.

The meeting was held in conjunction with the National Model Airplane Competition here, sponsored annually by the A. M. A., an organization made up of 500 leaders in the hobby-sport, 12,000 individually licensed competition fliers and 250,000 affiliated novice enthusiasts.

At the annual competitions, held in Chicago July 5, more than 3,000 participated, it is believed. This figure was estimated since each entrant had at least one helper and one or both parents with him at the meet.

Four days of flying activity, one indoors and three outdoors, were climaxed by the victory dinner which presented Col. Roscoe Turner as toastmaster, an all-time champion in the air racing field, who expressed amazement at the 143 trophies which went to various catgory winners from all sections of the nation.

Airlines and aviation manufacturing companies interested themselves in the meet and awarded many of the important awards which attracted 1,286 contestants. The competition, which was the fourteenth annual national affair, was sanctioned by the Academy of Model Aeronautics, the modeling division of the National Aeronautic Association.

Highlight of biggest model aero competition were the radio controlled gasoline engine powered craft which were required to take off, execute all types of standard flying maneuvers as well as some unconventional ones, and make a "spot landing" all under the control of short wave radio.

Annenberg Denied Parole From Tax Evasion Term

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP) — Moses L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher serving a three-year term for income tax evasion, has been denied a parole, Department of Justice officials said today.

In addition to his three-year sentence, which he is serving at Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary, Mr. Annenberg was fined $8,000,000, which with interest amounted to approximately $11,000,000. Officials said this was the largest income tax case ever handled by the Department.

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'Hemisphere Co-operation' Gets an Airing Tonight at Wellesley Institute

Non-Defense Expenditures Drive Planned

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8 (AP)—A representative group of leading American citizens is preparing a Nation-wide drive for a reduction in what it terms non-essential and non-defense expenditures by Federal, State and local governments.

Headed by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, the unit is scheduled to open headquarters in Washington soon under the name of the Citizens' Emergency Committee on Non-Defense Expenditures.

Dr. Wriston in announcing formation of the committee yesterday said it already had as members economists, tax authorities and college presidents from 32 States and that its membership eventually would include outstanding citizens from every State.

"The purpose of the Citizens' Emergency Committee," he said, "is to explore the possibilities of and to make recommendations concerning vitally-needed reductions in non-defense spending as a partial offset to huge defense requirements; to assist the Congress and other public officials in effecting these reductions and to inform the citizens of the United States on the need for strictest economy in non-essential public spending if the Nation is to survive this emergency and at the same time retain its democratic form of government.

"It is the further purpose of the Committee to co-ordinate the growing but as yet weak-voiced public demand for efficient and adequate but prudent government which will curtail ballooned spending in the face of unprecedented danger."

Bedsheet Ballots Hit at Institute Of Public Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 8—Flaying ballots "the size of a bedsheet and resembling a combination of a crossword puzzle and a roll call of the House of Representatives," Executive Secretary Sidney S. Frissell of the Manchester Taxpayers Association, today decried the American policy of putting hundreds of candidates' names on a single ballot, as he addressed the University of New Hampshire's Institute of Public Affairs.

Asserting that so many offices must be filled by popular election "often we get a complete negation of democracy instead of an accurate expression of it," Mr. Frissell advocated that only policy-making officials be elected with all others appointed. Elections would be clearer, more important, and more interesting, he said.

Coast Guard Saves Four in Quincy Bay

QUINCY, Mass., July 8 (AP)—Four persons reported missing in small craft in Quincy Bay were found before dawn today by a Coast Guard boat from the Point Allerton station.

Coast Guards said a man and two women in a motorboat failed to return to the mainland from Peddock's island, about a mile offshore, late yesterday afternoon and that Inge Thornton had gone out in a sailboat to look for them.

He found the motorboat disabled and stood by with his sailboat until the coast guards located them.

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By a Staff Photographer

Elizabeth Fisher Adams

Who was a member of the Anne Morgan Ambulance Unit in France and is now lecturing on her experiences under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Aid to Britain Is Urged For U. S. Liberty

By Jessie Arndt

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." . . . "Boy, that's wonderful!"

Across from me sat Elizabeth Fisher Adams, a typical American girl. She looked at me with clear blue eyes, and passed her fingers through her wavy brown hair as she talked. (I noticed her hands were strong and capable.) Her trim little blue overseas cap lay in her lap, and the blue jacket of her uniform hung over the back of her chair.

She had just come from addressing a luncheon club in Greater Boston—one of many before which she has spoken since her return from Europe in April, describing her experiences in France as a member of Anne Morgan's Ambulance Unit.

"And to think that a man asked me whether I was really an American," she continued.

In the course of her discussion of conditions in France at the time of the invasion a year ago, Miss Adams pointed out how that country was divided. Labor was working for the interests of labor instead of for France; individuals were seeking their own selfish gain instead of the safety of France, and the result was the situation into which she and other American girls like her had volunteered to go to give aid.

It was her warning against similar division in this country and her plea for unlimited aid to Britain that brought the question from a man in her audience as to whether she was an American and "for America alone."

"Those who are working for America 'alone' are working for her downfall" was her answer. "We have two reasons for sending all aid to Britain, first because our country was conceived in liberty and second because, dedicated to democratic principles, if we don't want to send men over to fight for those principles, it is only sensible to help Britain so that won't be necessary."

Miss Adams spoke with fervor. Back of her emotion was a zeal for the democratic way of life and gruelling experience in giving succor to those for whom this had been temporarily blacked out under the weight of war and oppression. She sailed for France March 2 of last year with Miss Morgan's unit and was given the Croix de Guerre by General Huntziger for her work under fire during the evacuation of border towns between France and Belgium. After the armistice she continued to work among the refugees in occupied France and later in Portugal.

During the evacuation, the problem was not only to help the people get out but to find food for them; to persuade the village baker, for instance, to remain behind a little longer because, when he left, the bread supply of the village would be cut off.

After the armistice, "like three Dutch Cleanser girls," said Miss Adams, she and two companions went to Miss Morgan's chateau, Blérancourt, in the Aisne to prepare for the refugees returning home.

Workers' Fund In Bay State To Aid Britain

Employees in manufacturing plants connected with the Associated Industries of Masssachusetts have organized the State Industrial Employees' Aid-to-Britain Fund through which to give financial aid to England, besides working on armament for its combat forces. This is the first effort of its kind anywhere in America, it is believed. The plan has the indorsement of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Roy F. Williams, General Manager of the Associated Industries. The Fund is making a State-wide appeal for participation of industrial workers.

The reservoir of labor upon which to draw for this Fund is estimated at 400,000 to 450,000 workers, but the fund-raising plan contemplates public entertainments fairs, contests, and other events that invite general public co-operation.

Headquarters for the organization are located in Millers Falls where the idea originated among employees of the Millers Falls Company. Reynold Uppgard of that company is the State Chairman. John W. Haigis, former Republican candidate for Governor, and President of the Franklin County Trust Company in Greenfield, is the General Manager of the Fund.

The first benefit event, held in Victoria Theater in Greenfield, was received with such general enthusiasm that its attendance exceeded all expectations, registering almost 100 per cent employee support.

Companies whose employees have taken the initiative and held benefit performances are the Millers Falls Company, Minute Tapioca Company, Chase Turbine Company, Rodney Hunt Machine Company, Adell Manufacturing Company, Leavitt Machine Company and the Orange Enterprise-Journal, all of Orange; the Minott Printing & Binding Company of Greenfield, Esleeck Manufacturing Company and the Montague Machine Company of Turners Falls, and the Torrington Needle Company.

Chairman Uppgard offers to give assistance in the formation of local committees anywhere. He reports that the movement has been indorsed by the British Aid Society, and that all employees he has talked with seem to feel that "they are earning good wages making goods for England and would welcome an opportunity to give back a little into her defense fund."

U. S. Federal Economic Expert And Bolivian Envoy to Speak

By Don Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 8—"Steps Toward Hemisphere Co-operation" is the subject of a panel discussion at 8:15 o'clock tonight in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, arranged as a feature of the Summer Institute for Social Progress. This meeting is one of an evening series, open to the public.

The speakers will be Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. Enrique S. deLozada, who for 12 years was in the diplomatic service of his native Bolivia—and who lectured at the recent Institute of International Relations at Wellesley, and Dr. J. Martin Klotsche, professor of history at State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wis.—who is a staff member of the present Institute.

In discussions at the Institute Dr. Klotsche has expressed the view that Spain's General Franco can be a more influential figure in spreading fascist propaganda in South America than are either Hitler or Mussolini.

Lure of a 'Home Type'

Latin Americans—with their background largely Spanish—are more likely, he says, to accept propaganda coming by way of Spain, especially when it is given a noticeably Spanish flavor. And "new order" plans for international co-operation, emanating from Europe, are likely to arouse small interest—unless they are given a "Spanish Main" twist. And even then—it has been brought out in the discussions—there is no more reason for South American nations—which threw off Spanish rule—to want to renew the association, than there is for the United States to revert to colonial status.

There is, however, it was agreed, something of a tendency toward a union of Latin interests—just as in the United States there is interest in some kind of union of English-speaking peoples.

But, Dr. Klotsche declares, development of Pan-American solidarity and security is a subject which overshadows any other schemes for international ties. The biggest obstacle facing Pan-American unity, he adds, however, is the apprehension among some South and Central Americans, that the United States "Good Neighbor Policy" may be nothing more than an expedient of the times.

Dr. de Lozada is particularly interested in the development of economic ties between the Americas—as the basis for political associations. Among other things he intimates that United States Government funds might be lent—at very low interest—to Latin-American nations in order to provide basic facilities. With such facilities available, he says, it would be possible for private United States capital to be invested profitably—to the great advantage of investors and local Latin Americans.

This morning Paul Pigors, President of Industrial Relations Associates, Inc., and associate professor of socialogy at Tufts College, spoke on "Fair Labor Practices." Mr. Pigors, who is leading institute discussions on labor problems, too, is a strong advocate of employment stabilization, based on workers' education programs—and on careful placement.

Within the last decade, he says, management has been realizing the "colossal waste" of manpower which results from careless placing of "square pegs in round holes"—simply to meet any sudden need for help.

At a round table meeting yesterday he followed the case history of one worker in a Springfield, Mass., plant—in his relation to the unionization of the plant.

Getting at Root of Trouble

One point brought out in the discussion was that in any plant where labor turnover is large enough to prevent the development of group friendship, friction often results when a few non-union men work together with a number who have joined the union.

Another was that once a worker has been discharged for any special reason, it is no kindness to him, or benefit to the plant, to give him his job back again—until some educational work has been done with him in order to remove the root of the trouble.

Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn of the San Francisco School of Social Studies, spoke yesterday on "The Federal Invasion of Business." Analyzing the effects of the emergency on relations between Government and business, she identified three current attitudes towards this question.

Some people, she said, are accepting increased Government control with resignation—hoping that such controls will end automatically with the passing of the crisis.

Others are deeply alarmed, because they fail to distinguish necessary emergency controls from the permanently established regimentation of a totalitarian state.

Finally, there is a large section of American opinion, Mrs. Meiklejohn declared, which hopes that the new defense controls may be forged into useful tools for meeting future problems—especially the problems of post-war reconstruction days.

Seaway Agitation Stirs Hopes Of Vermonters for 'Cut-Off'

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 8—With pressure growing in certain Washington circles for construction of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Seaway, Vermonters in the western part of the State are reviving long-cherished hopes of realization of a Lake Champlain-Hudson River outlet connecting with the Seaway via the Richelieu River at St. Johns, P. Q. The southern outlet from Champlain to the Hudson would be the barge canal at Whitehall, N. Y.

Five years ago the controversy over the so-called "cut-off" raged throughout Vermont only second to the proposed Green Mountain Parkway, planned to skirt the upper reaches of the range from the Massachusetts line to the Canadian border. The Parkway, it will be recalled, was rejected by the electorate in a referendum.

The proposed Lake Champlain-Hudson River "cut-off" received a "thumbs down" decision in the report of the joint United States-Canadian Commission which held hearings on the question at interested points from New York City to Boston to Burlington, where Vermonters favoring it presented their final arguments.

Now, however, in connection with the Seaway controversy, the matter of the "cut-off" has bobbed up again, and it is anticipated the "torch" will be carried by the newly revived Champlain Valley Council, an organization composed of business groups on both sides of Lake Champlain, concerned with promoting mutual interests.

New Council Chairman

Col. Robert McCuen, of Vergennes, former Collector of Internal Revenue for the Vermont district, has just assumed the Chairmanship of the Champlain Valley Council's Executive Committee and as such will be acting head of the organization, succeeding its President, the late Victor F. Boire, of Plattsburgh.

During the lush late '20's the Council flourished at its peak under such leadership as former Gov. John E. Weeks, the late Walter H. Crockett, State Director of Publicity; Elbert S. Brigham, then Representative from Vermont, W. B. Jacques of Plattsburgh, and George H. Spring of Port Henry, N. Y. In its early days the Council was acting in promoting improved roads, recreational and industrial development, and agricultural progress in the valley. It was also a big factor in encouraging construction of the first Lake Champlain bridge between Chimney Point and Crown Point, N. Y., and publicized use of the bridge upon its completion in 1929. During the past three or four years, however, activities of the Council have dwindled, its latest effort, about five years ago, was support for the Champlain-Hudson River "cut-off."

Now, however, the Council plans renewed activity with emphasis on co-operative effort to publicize the Champlain valley for agriculture, industry, and recreation, but with a "weather eye out" for the possibilities for the region inherent in the "cut-off," providing of course, that the St. Lawrence Seaway becomes a reality.

Limited Travel Hits Trade

The tightening of wartime travel restrictions on the Vermont-Quebec border unfavorably affects business on the Vermont side of the border from Newport on the east to Alburg on the west, and commercial leaders, headed by Mayor O. S. Searles, of Newport, are planning to see what can be done about it.

The once almost free flow of commerce between towns on either side of the border, provided substantial income to those engaged in the retail mercantile trade, particularly. Since the immigration restrictions have been in force, this interchange of business has dwindled to the vanishing point.

The attitude of the border merchants is emphasized by Mayor Searles. "We are trying," he said, "to bring about a restoration of more normal conditions under which residents on both sides of the border may move freely within the limits of reasonable restrictions. We feel that the present restrictions are not reasonable, that they are harmful to good will and friendly social and commercial intercourse between the peoples of the two countries and that they are making a boundary line which has been essentially 'an imaginary line' for more than 100 years into a real boundary line."

The latest move in the campaign, the Mayor said, is a proposal to send a delegation of northern Vermont citizens to Ottawa personally to present the viewpoints of the various Vermont communities along the border. A meeting is now being planned, to be held at Newport, in the near future, to discuss the delegation proposal.

The campaign, which originated in Newport, has gained momentum in the past few weeks and now has enlisted efforts of towns and cities on both sides of the Vermont-Quebec border.

The Newport Merchants' Association, on March 29, filed a protest with Prime Minister Mackenzie King. "It is our deepest conviction," the communication said, "that the present restrictions are a serious mistake and in no way helpful to the successful prosecution of the war."

All-Aluminum Plates Dropped By Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8 (AP)—As a contribution to the national defense effort, Connecticut no longer will issue all-aluminum automobile registration plates.

John T. McCarthy, motor vehicles commissioner, said that from now on plates would be made of steel with a coating of aluminum instead of being made entirely of the metal now urgently needed for warplanes and other arms.

Mr. McCarthy said he expected 50,000 sets of new plates would be issued in the remainder of the registration year. A set of aluminum plates weighs a half-pound, so the anticipated saving of the precious metal will be approximately 12½ tons.

Connecticut began making the markers of aluminum in 1937 when a system of permanent plates, with yearly inserts, was inaugurated. Up to July 1, 419,546 sets of plates were issued.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 9
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

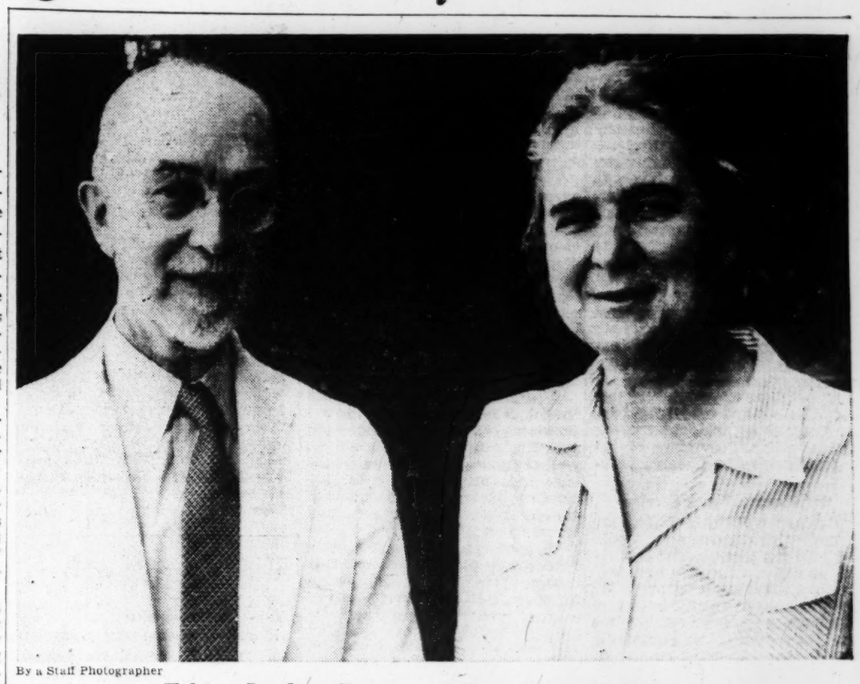
Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney — 5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—6:45 p. m.—The News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Budapest — 8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; Messages of World Association of Hungarians, in Hungarian. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79meg., 16.8m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," William Holt. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.



By a Staff Photographer

Taking Leading Parts at College Summer Institute

Miss Dorothy Hill, of Buffalo, Founder and Director of the Summer Institute for Social Progress, in session this week and next on the Wellesley College campus—and Dr. Alfred D. Sheffield, Emeritus Professor of Group Leadership at Wellesley College—Dean of Round Tables at the Institute. (Also active in labor mediation work in Massachusetts.)

United China Relief Drive Is Under Way

Boston's part in the United China Relief drive was in full swing today after a brilliant opening dinner in Chinatown last night with business and society leaders attending.

Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Company and Chairman of the Boston Branch of United China Relief, Inc., declared at the dinner that "in the past year, the United States has sent to Japan three times as much material help as we have sent to China."

He added that relief organizations of this nation had sent to China only one-seventh of the sum given to Japan by the United States at the time of the earthquake on 1923. Mr. Forbes also reminded his audience that "China is keeping busy a powerful dictator nation which otherwise might turn on us. It is no exaggeration to say that the security of our country may be well protected for many years to come by this immediate aid to China."

Phillips Ketchum, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Branch, also spoke, pointing out that America, while technically remaining neutral and sending relief funds to China, had actually kept the Japanese war machine going with oil and scrap iron.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is honorary chairman of the Boston Branch of which Oliver Wolcott, Vice-President of the Old Colony Trust Company, was named Secretary at yesterday's organization meeting. Lloyd D. Brace, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, is Treasurer and Floyd L. Bell, publicist, Executive Director.

Another dinner will be given in September at which Wendell Willkie and Clare Boothe will be among the speakers.

The Executive Committee includes O. Kelley Anderson, Charles S. Bird, Jr., Harold J. Coolidge, E. Fred Cullen, Stuart C. Rand, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Paul A. Draper, Wynn C. Fairfield, Mrs. Frederick B. Fisher, Francis C. Gray, G. Peabody Gardner, Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, Arnold W. Hunnewell, John C. Kiley, Louis E. Kirstein, Ralph Lowell, James Laurence, Jr., Russell Robb, Dr. Richard P. Strong, Frank Goon, Mrs. Frank G. Allen, George Mook and Yee Pok Chai.

Mrs. John Exter will serve as coordinator for the committee, and Miss Isabella Grandin will handle suburban committees.

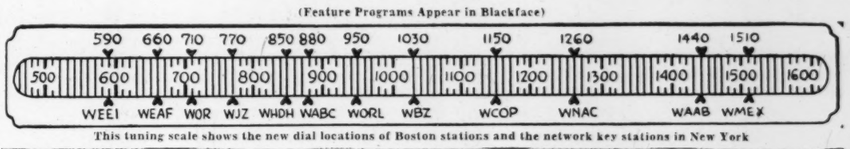
Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music and Spot News. (15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features, and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in English; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band, Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero with orchestra; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 All-Star Baseball	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	All-Star Baseball Game,	Sports and music
3:15 All - Star Baseball	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Briggs Stadium, Detroit	Sports and music
3:30 Game	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	All-Star Baseball Game,	Sports and music
3:45 All - Star Baseball	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Briggs Stadium, De-	Sports and music
4:00 Game	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife": sk..	troit; Red Barber and	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 All - Star Baseball	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"	Bob Elson, commenta-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Game	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	tors	Novachord solos
4:45 News: Music	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	All-Star Baseball Game,	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: News	News: music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Speaker; Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harry Horlick's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken, in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Wonderful Salutes
7:45 "Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Dipsy Doodlers"
8:00 "Court of Missing	International Society of	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop;
8:15 Heirs": drama	Christian Endeavor	vocalists: chorus	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Companion to a Lady,"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Dance Music
8:45 sk.; Elmer Davis	drama	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent: drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	George Duffy's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews: music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30 Lewisohn Stadium	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	Boake Carter, news	Variety Hour
9:45 Concert, N. Y.	Ted Steele's Orchestra.	"Hap Hazard Show"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	New American Music	"A Date With Judy,"	Leland Stowe	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	New American Music	starring Ann Gillis	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Dance Digest"
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	New American Music	"College Humor": variety;	Red Morvo's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News: Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Red Morvo's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather: Serenade	News: music	News Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Nor. Thomas, talk	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock: News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk: News: Music	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News: weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Joan Adams	"Julia Blake": drama	Concert; International	Choir Loft: organ	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 Betty Crocker:	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Musical Early Edition	Up": orchestra
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00 "Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Melody Strings"	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	News	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Gene and Glenn	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 "Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl"	Eugene Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	U. S. Navy Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sports comment	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
2:30 "You're the Expert"	"The Munros": sketch	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Accordiana"	David William, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins":	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	News; comment	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce": sk	"Against the Storm"	Music; Clyde Lucas' Or.	Sports and music
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Emil Flindt's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30 News: Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Emil Flindt's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45 Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade" sketch	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00 Melody Marathon	Association for Child	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Gypsy Caravan	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Four Clubmen	Education Convention	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Highlights and Halftones	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Let's Waltz"	Curley Bradley's Orch.	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Highlights and Halftones	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Edna Smith	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Harold Turner, pianist	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News Review	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today"; drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	Marion Mann, songs	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 comedy drama	Blue Barron's Orchestra	"Concert Miniatures"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Ethel Coopersmith, piano
8:00 Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news	Dance Music
8:45 drama: Elm. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Will Johnson's Orch.	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 "Treasury Hour":	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Millions for De-	"Meet the Band"	Hulick, m. c.	From London: Art. Mann	Album
9:30 fense: speakers;	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney":	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45 orchestra	Ted Steel's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	Pageant of Melody, Al-	Dance Digest
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's College of	tillo Baggiore, tenor	Dance Digest
10:45 News: Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	of Melody	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather: Music	News: Music	News Service	Cleveland Summer Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local News; Weather	Cleveland Summer Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30 Music"	Want"; recordings	Sen. Chas. W. Tobey	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 C. Barnet's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Tomorrow's Programs

Write to Community Advertisers

You will find it interesting to read the advertisements of communities which government commissions and civic organizations place in The Christian Science Monitor. These advertisers invite inquiries for tourist information and it is hoped that every Monitor reader will take advantage of this opportunity.

'Reddest' of Boston Unions Flipflaps From Isolationism to Full U. S. Aid Policy

Jobless Compensation System Upheld by the Bay State House

Massachusetts employers are scheduled to save several million dollars next year as the result of House refusal to repeal the unemployment compensation merit rating system scheduled to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1942.

Organized labor, contending that merit rating would operate against the workmen's interests, sought repeal of the law passed in 1939.

Under the merit or experience rating system employers with stable employment will receive reductions in their unemployment compensation tax which is now set at 2.7 per cent of their payroll.

The House vote yesterday was 119 to 87 against repeal, thus upholding a previous anti-repeal vote.

Old-age Assistance: The Senate ordered to a third reading a measure barring the public from examining records of old age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind. The measure would permit examination only by public officials, including legislators. Records of general relief will still be open for inspection.

Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, sought the legislation to comply with demands of the Federal Social Security Board. Proponents of the measure said if the legislation were not passed the Federal Government might withdraw up to $17,000,000 in annual Federal grants. Opponents charged the bill invades the rights of sovereign states and "strikes at the very essence of democracy."

Gasoline Prices: The State Division on the Necessaries of Life would undertake a thorough investigation into the cause of recent gasoline price rises under a measure reported favorably by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Censorship: Establishment of a Division of Magazines in the Attorney General's Department to prosecute publishers of obscene and immoral literature was favored by the House. The Lower Branch ordered the legislation to a third reading on a 66 to 35 standing vote.

Picketing: A measure designed to clarify Massachusetts' laws regarding peaceful picketing was rejected by the Senate on an 18 to 18 tie roll call vote. The bill had been sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor "to bring the law into line with recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court and the State Supreme Court," according to Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem.

Cambridge: A bill granting the full $7,500 annual mayoral salary to Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott of Cambridge but restricting his appointive powers was given initial Senate approval. Mr. Sennott is serving as Acting Mayor because the Middlesex Superior Court required Mayor John W. Lyons to relinquish his mayoral chair pending determination of his appeal from a jury verdict of guilty on charges of bribery.

Spanish War Veterans: The House gave initial approval to legislation providing $5,000 for the United Spanish War Veterans if they hold their 1943 convention in Boston. An unsuccessful attempt was made by Representative Frederick E. Pierce (R) of Greenfield, a Spanish War veteran, to boost the sum to $15,000.

Milk Production Drop Caused By Lack of Labor and Feed Costs

Production of milk in New England is beginning to show a decline, owing to the shortage of farm labor and higher feed costs, C. W. Swonger, economist of the New England Milk Producers Association, reported here today.

"The cut in the milk supply will become more apparent in the fall and winter than now," Mr. Swonger added. "During the summer, the farmer can turn his cows out on pasture, when the only labor required is on milking.

"But if he can't make his crops, if he can't put in his hay and silage, he won't have feed for next winter. It is certainly going to be difficult for many farmers to put in their normal supplies of hay.

"In addition the drouth of this spring reduced the amount of hay available. There is likely to be a shortage of hay in New England next winter. We are going to have less home-grown feed than usual.

Show in Winter

"The most serious aspect of the farm labor shortage in New England will show itself in next winter's feed supplies and milk production.

"A number of smaller producers in New England have already gone out of operation. They have been farmers with two, three, five to ten cows.

"Many of these went into dairying during the depression, as a way out. They were forced in by unemployment, and were not real farmers. Now they are leaving farming to go back into their original industrial occupations.

"Many other farmers, who have lost labor, have been compelled to reduce the size of their herds to what they or the farm family—the farmer, his wife and children—could handle themselves.

"The farm labor shortage in the northeastern states is as acute or more so than in New York, where they have been having a milk strike due in part to the higher labor costs.

Drained Off

"Farm labor in New England has been drained off to industrial employment, where it can get much more than it could ever receive on the farm. The draft and government construction activities have also contributed to the scarcity.

Roughly two thirds of Boston's milk supply comes from Vermont, Mr. Swonger noted. Smaller portions come from New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts.

Not more than a quarter of Vermont's milk goes to New York and figured in the milk strike there.

Coed Invasion of Harvard Begun by Summer Students

Harvard Yard dropped the accumulated masculine dignity of 300 academic years and once again took on a feminine aspect yesterday as the advance guard of 800 Harvard coeds moved in for the opening of the 1941 summer school.

It was a colorful scene. Mothers and children were feeding peanuts to pigeons before the John Harvard statue; boys and girls were getting acquainted on benches newly placed under Yard elms; and the Widener Library steps—usually somber with masculine blues and browns—blossomed out as the background for brightly colored skirts and sandals and bonnets.

The July feminine invasion has become an annual event at Harvard, for the summer school has been co-educational since its founding in 1870; and of late, nearly 40 per cent of the 2,000-odd students have appeared in high heels and lipstick.

Harvard has become acclimated, yes; but there is still something bizarre about the powder puff atmosphere which cannot be casually dismissed.

Blake Dennison, the sculling coach who presides over Weld Boat House with his blue sweat shirt flopping comfortably over brown and white striped slacks, a mammoth straw hat over his head and shoulders, knows what you mean.

"Come on back in a few days when the girls have got settled," he suggests, "—and bring a photographer with you. You newspapermen all do."

He knows from experience that the Weld float, where the young ladies come for sun baths and occasionally for a row on the Charles, is "human interest" stuff that editors rarely overlook.

"Of course, you'll want some interviews, too," he mused for the reporter's benefit. "Well, that can be arranged."

George Holly, his assistant who handles the desk, says he sold some 48 tickets in a few hours yesterday, the first day—and that this was a "rather slow" turnover.

The boys who run the guide service had a busy day. It was not that they conducted an unusual number of tours about the Yard, but that the newcomers had innumerable questions to ask—how to get to Memorial Hall, how long Fogg Museum was open, where were the glass flowers, was the statue really John Harvard, would the boys tend little Joan while mother went sight-seeing . . . and so on.

Elmer H. Taylor, a senior in the college, who is in charge, said he had answered at least 300 questions during the day—and the afternoon was then only half over.

Funniest among the visitors, he said, were the ones who thought they had to assume a Harvard accent. These were the ones who invariably mispronounced the names of buildings like Sever and Agassiz, he said, and asked for the "glass house" instead of the glass flowers.

Most exasperating were the tourists who dropped in on their way through asking "what's worth seeing around here" or turning to a companion and commenting "Oh—we've seen so many colleges. You know how it is. Just another one. Where can I get something to eat?"

Harvard men don't exactly appreciate this attitude.

The College library, consciously or not, has put on a real show of erudition to impress new students. Summer school girls, dropping into the lobby for the first time, already doubtless a bit wide-eyed at the Widener architecture, would get their first taste of Harvard academics in the showcases.

Instead of something bright, zippy, appealing to a young girl's heart, she would see:

Cicero's "Retorica" (with marginal notes also in Latin).

Plutarch's "On the Education of Children" (a fat volume in closely printed Greek).

And a collection of others, with special emphasis on the medieval church philosophers like Thomas Aquinas.

"What a welcome for eager young minds," one girl was heard to observe. "Just like Harvard."

W. R. F.

Women Workers at General Electric's West Lynn Plant

1. Assembly line of the meter plant showing women doing work that requires great finger dexterity.
2. Inspection and hanging single phase meter elements.
3. Final assembly and packing.
4. A new group of girls hearing an introductory explanation of modern day industrial work for women at the General Electric plant.

Hitler Must Be Crushed, N. M. U. Says

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The union regarded in the local labor world as the most Communistically inclined of Boston's worker groups, the National Maritime Union, has just shifted its position on the war, following the Nazi attack on Russia. The N. M. U. today favors aid to Britain.

It was this union which promoted "The Yanks Are NOT Coming Committee," something more than a year ago. This was then superseded by a "Peace Ballot Commission," which later promoted the "Massachusetts Peace Council."

The Communist Party has now made the full flop from viewing the struggle as an "imperialist war" to crying for "aid to Great Britain," it is commented locally.

Skeptics accordingly speculated today on whether new propaganda bodies would now be furthered—such as "The Yanks ARE Coming Committee," a "War Ballot Commission," or a "Massachusetts War Council."

Other Leaders Follow

Several other Boston labor leaders with a reputation for following the Communist line have similarly switched on the war.

Announcement of the local change-over sentiment is carried by the Daily Worker of New York City, chief Communist organ in the United States. In a special dispatch the Communist paper says:

"The Boston local of the National Maritime Union met last week in a special meeting and voted unanimously to indorse the resolution which was wired to the local from the national office of the N. M. U. which declared:

"As a trade union, we make very clear that we recognize the present struggle of Great Britain and the Soviet Union against the forces of Fascism to be sincere and requiring the full support of all liberty-loving people throughout the world."

Thomas McGowan, port agent for the N. M. U. in Boston, is then quoted by the Daily Worker as saying: "I feel that Great Britain and the Soviet Union's struggle against Hitler is sincere and stand for full assistance to them to help bury Fascism forever."

In addition Jesse Prosten, Business Agent of the Packinghouse Workers' Union, also C. I. O., is cited as commenting: "Full assistance to Great Britain and the Soviet Union must be given to insure the complete defeat of Fascism."

A third local labor leader regarded as taking the Communist line, Michael Tyson, Business Agent of the Furniture Workers (C. I. O.), was quoted: "I am for full aid to the Soviet Union and to England to insure a military defeat for Hitler and to insure a fruitful existence to trade unions the world over."

This sudden support for Britain stands out in surprising contrast to the hostility to full aid for England which the group sympathetic to the Communists took at the State C. I. O. convention.

Jobs and Recreation Linked For Women at General Electric

To make factory work more attractive to women, a girls' glee club has been organized in one of Massachusetts' leading plants.

The singing club with its paid coach adds to the movies, dancing, softball and basketball, already installed for the women workers.

Woman's job has been bedecked with these furbelows at the West Lynn Works of General Electric Co.

More women are employed there than at probably any other industrial plant in the State. Thanks to the defense boom, the women employees now total 2,300. They outnumber the 2,000 men.

If you would like a glimpse of the new throngs of women marching into factory gates today, you can pick up a good cross-section at Lynn.

Some 800 extra women have been taken on at the West Lynn Works since defense demands caused business in general to soar. The normal force of women runs around 1,500.

The plant specializes on the delicate task of electrical measurement. Its major product is meters. It is all light work. The heaviest part in meters weighs nine pounds.

The majority of the women are engaged on light assembly work, the balance on inspecting and processing.

"Work on meters requires considerable skill and finger dexterity," commented Vincent Pendleton, assistant personnel supervisor at the West Lynn Works.

"Women are much better than men on finger dexterity. They have a finer touch and can use their hands to better advantage.

Another labor trend evidencing itself at this plant is the use of women on an evening shift. State law prohibits women working in factories after 10 o'clock at night. The new shift begins at 4 p. m. and ends at 10 p. m. It includes some 150 women in its 500 workers.

Introduction into factory methods is something that many of the new women coming into industry get more or less formally as they start. The West Lynn Works gives each woman newcomer a week in its training room. There she learns of factory work and company policies.

Then she starts out in the plant on simple tasks of one operation. As she becomes more versatile, she is given more intricate jobs.

To cut back to the dancing and movies, these come at the noon hour, and are for all employees, men and women. The women mostly work from 8 a. m. to noon with a 15-minute intermission during the morning. They have from 12 to 1 for lunch, go back to work at 1, and quit at 5, with another 15 minutes off during the afternoon.

Moving pictures are shown in the company's auditorium from 12 to 1 on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Employees can bring their lunch and see the pictures, or get their meals at the company cafeteria adjacent. Dancing and a musical program occupy the auditorium Monday and Friday noons. The glee club and athletic teams come in late afternoons, after the day's work is over, or in the evenings.

Bomb Tests Planned Off Coast of N. E.

The United States Coast Guard Commander of the Boston District, Capt. T. A. Shannley, announced today that two target areas for bombing practice had been established near Buzzard's Bay. The sections will be considered "danger spots" until further notice, he said.

Bombing practice is done with smoke bombs. The targets will be used at various periods by air squadrons, Captain Shannley said.

The first area is southwest of Falmouth about three miles due west of Woods Hole. The second area is south of Cuttyhunk Harbor. Mariners are cautioned to steer clear of these areas.

Bridges Forecasts Young Leadership In Army Command

CONCORD, N. H., July 8 (AP)—Asserting that Congress was getting ready to pass legislation to reorganize the Army high command, Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said today that scores of "misfit officers would be retire and replaced with young men, newly trained and physically able to cope with fast moving warfare."

A member of the Senate's Military Affairs Committee, Senator Bridges made the statement during an interview.

By a Staff Photographer

Striking Bakery Truck Drivers Who Rejected Peace Proposal

The strike, which is now in its 11th day, affects not only approximately 1,200 drivers but also more than 5,000 other bakery workers.

Gaeta Sought Betting Control, Ex-Employee of Preston Says

Louis Gaeta, North Shore gang leader, was trying to take over the Revere horse race betting racket shortly before he was killed, Michael Kingsley, material witness in the trial of James Preston for Gaeta's slaying, told a Suffolk Superior Court jury today.

Kingsley testified that he was office manager for Preston for three years prior to the shooting of Gaeta. He said he had never seen Preston since that day.

On Nov. 23, 1937, Kingsley said he went into the Mal-Mur café at Revere. Gaeta had informed two "bookies" he was going to take over their business, he continued. Preston came down to the café to see Gaeta. Then followed Kingsley's account of the scene outside the Mal-Nor café.

"Preston raised his hand," Mr. Kingsley said. "I heard four or five shots and Gaeta fell. I saw Preston run across the street to his automobile."

Mr. Kingsley was expected to resume the stand this afternoon.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle declared today in his opening address to the jury that he would put witnesses on the stand who would testify they saw the defendant at the scene a few minutes before the shooting.

The prosecutor outlined in detail the story of the shooting on Nov. 23,1937, in front of the Mal-Nor café, Revere, which led to State investigation of the police department and general crime conditions in Revere.

Earlier, the twelve Suffolk County jurors visited the Revere (Mass.) café where the racketeer was struck down by bullets 3½ years ago.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts opened its case against the Wilmington man yesterday, winning the first contest when a motion for specifications filed by the defense was denied by Judge J. Arthur Baker of Suffolk Superior Court.

Arguments on the motion disclosed the fact that the Government has never recovered the weapon with which Gaeta was shot.

Following the defense motion, the case was assigned to Judge William C. Giles, also of Suffolk Superior Court. The first four hours were devoted to selecting jurors.

The Commonwealth has summoned 37 witnesses, five of them "material," who have been kept in custody by local and State police.

Battening of Insurance Laws Urged in Report on Mutuals

Tightening of Massachusetts mutual insurance company laws to force maintenance of better records and more secure underwriting was proposed today by the special legislative committee investigating defunct mutual companies in a report to the General Court.

The committee, completing two years' study, charged that the two defunct mutual companies and their three affiliated agencies covered by the report "were directed by men of little or no experience." The committee cited several instances of confused and jumbled records and money being "literally dumped into baskets to be straightened out later."

The investigation covered the Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company and its affiliated Beacon Insurance Agency, the Broad Street Casualty Insurance Company and its affiliated Hub Insurance Agency and General Premium Finance Corporation.

"In all of these companies," the committee reported, "we find that from their inception these organizations were directed by men of little or no experience. The control of the Canton Insurance Company and the Beacon Insurance Agency was in Paul Mannos, whose experience consisted of operating a paint business with perhaps the additional faculty of political contacts. He continued control of these companies until they went into receivership. . . .

"The group of officers and directors, no one of which had previous insurance experience, was a distinct liability to the success of these companies. The type of risks accepted and the inexperience in handling claims were both detrimental. The confusion of dual responsibility of its officers and the constant maneuvers of the financial set-up were important factors in the involvement of these companies. . . ."

Iceland Seen in 'Good Hands'

New Englanders in general, living closer, perhaps, than those in any other part of the Atlantic seaboard to the probable scene of a Battle of the Atlantic, hailed with enthusiasm news of the American occupation of Iceland.

Theodore von Rosenvinge, the Royal Danish Consul at Boston, when informed of the move, said, "I am sure the people of Iceland will welcome it as they did the British occupation. In these times of danger, it is nice to know that Iceland is in good hands."

Iceland, acknowledged by Denmark as a sovereign state in 1918, remained partly united with Denmark, in that the Danish King, Christian X, was also King of Iceland, until Germany's invasion of Denmark. Then, it declared its complete sovereignty, and the Parliament assumed control of Iceland's foreign affairs on April, 10, 1940. A British Expeditionary Force has occupied Iceland since May 10, 1940.

Of particular interest to New Englanders, with respect to the negotiations to this end, is the fact that Berthel E. Kuniholm, United States Consul-General in Reykjavik, Iceland, is a former Massachusetts man, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Kuniholm, of Gardner.

He is a graduate of West Point (1924) and was the first United States consular representative to Iceland. He was transferred there from Zurich, Switzerland, shortly after Germany's seizure of Denmark.

Boston's Revenue Shows Good Gain

Revenue collections in Boston for the first six months of 1941 are substantially higher than during the first half of 1940, it is disclosed today in figures made public by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Toatal revenue received so far this year is $22,455,338 as compared with $20,951,227 for the first six months of 1940.

Improved business conditions, high defense wages, and earlier billing of certain taxes are believed at City Hall to be largely responsible for this improved trend.

Real estate taxes collected, for the six months to July 1, totaled $8,611,182 as compared with $6,543,490 for the corresponding period last year. The fact that the tax rate was announced in June this year—as contrasted with the middle of July last year—is believed to have resulted in a better showing for real estate collections.

In contrast to this trend miscellaneous income, which includes fees, licenses and various departmental receipts is still about $386,000 less than at this time last year. But the istuation in this respect is improving; accoring to Leo T. Foster, Director of the Municipal Survey Committee.

Maine Probes Boat Disaster

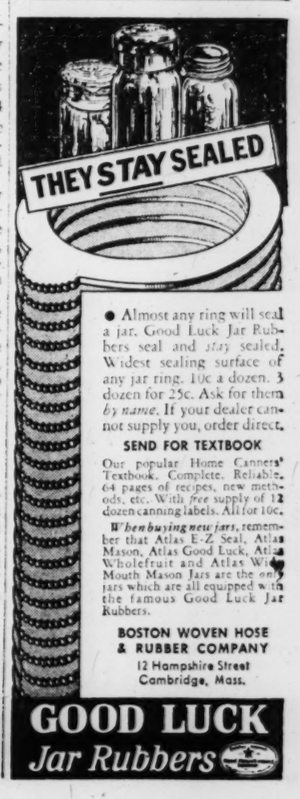
AUGUSTA, Maine, July 8 (AP)—Official inquiry has been started by Gov. Sumner Sewall into "specific circumstances" surrounding Maine's week-old sea disaster in which 34 excursionists were lost aboard the 44-foot cruiser Don which disappeared in an unexplained accident in Casco Bay.

With only 13 bodies of the party recovered so far, the Governor named a board to "learn the cause of the disaster, its exact location, and what steps are to be recommended to prevent tragedies of a similar nature in the future."

Recently, U. S. Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine, appointed a Congressional committee of one to investigate the disaster, requested President Roosevelt to aid his efforts to have a Navy salvage vessel join the search for Don's wreckage.

Subs to Operate

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—The Navy said yesterday that United States submarines would operate out of New London, Conn., during the current week and vessels navigating in the vicinity of New London were warned to keep a lookout for periscopes.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Nazis Gain New Stage in Russia

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today's Moscow reports indicating that heavy fighting is in progress on the banks of the Dnieper seems to imply that the Germans have, by herculean efforts and at considerable loss, gained a new stage in their advance into Russia.

Fighting in this sector is governed largely by the major natural obstacle to invasion of Russia from the west—the great triangle of marshland drained by the Pripet River and its tributaries. The western apex of this triangle is at Brest-Litovsk and its base the Russian frontier.

The Germans early in the fighting pushed round to the north of this triangle from Grodno to the north of Minsk, while another move further to the south from Brest-Litovsk skirted the marshland via Bialystok and Baranowichi. Within these pincers, it will be remembered the Germans have been containing the main body of the Soviet forces in the Minsk area, estimated at 25 infantry divisions, 10 cavalry divisions, and 14 tank brigades.

If they can force their way across the Dnieper, the Nazis would be free to do two things—to push on to Moscow via Smolensk, and also to make a wide end run to the right in the general direction of Gomel.

Russian Divisions

Against this direct Moscow drive is arrayed the Soviet Army-group of the Moscow area, some six infantry divisions, and three tank brigades. Southward, the Germans would presumably thrust for the railway on the Dnieper, cutting Russian lateral rail communication between Smolensk and Kiev.

Defending Kiev are some 50 infantry divisions, 13 cavalry divisions, and 18 tank brigades.

Once the Dnieper is crossed at any point, the Stalin Line may be turned. Hence it may be concluded that there is much to support the theory that if the Germans can advance north and east of the Pripet marshes triangle, they will try to push on through Gomel, southeast of Bobruish thus attaining possession of the road-net east of the river, and threatening Kiev.

This does not mean that Kiev itself nor any terrain, for that matter, are primary objectives of Germany. Destruction of the Soviet army is its objective. In the north there is a Leningrad group of 27 infantry divisions and 11 tank brigades which is defending itself against a heavy direct drive from Dvinsk on the Lithuanian border and another from Finland on the Karelian Isthmus.

Threat to Leningrad

Also the diversions in the Murmansk area must be watched, lest they swell to a southward thrust on Leningrad.

South of the Pripet marshes to the Black Sea the German powerdrive appears to be having a tough job for the moment, except for yesterday's success in Bessarabia. The Russians have made a great effort to hold the line.

All these things are indications that the bulk of the Soviet Kiev army-group is engaged well to the west of the Dnieper River. If the Germans can break out of the present stubborn fighting, an attempt will presumably be made to split the Russian-Kiev group in two.

Nazi Supply Strained

These are speculations. The strain on Nazi supply lines must be enormous. The Luftwaffe has by no means destroyed Russian air strength, as evidenced by the success of the RAF and the diminution of Nazi bombings of Britain.

No one can say with certainty that Russia has committed the bulk of its western armies, although the very desperation with which it has fought the German advances would lead one to believe it.

It may be that reports asserting that the Siberian armies are being denuded of troops and material to support the western front are untrue. Japan's future policy with regard to Siberia hinges on this, since Japan cannot risk a Siberian campaign unless the odds—now 11 to 31 against it in divisions—be reduced.

Every moment gained for Britain by the difficulties of Hitler's Russian campaign is also a moment gained for the United States.

RAF Carrying Super-Bombs Deeper Into German Areas

LONDON, July 8 (AP) — New "super-special" 4,000-pound bombs are being dropped on Germany daily by the RAF with hitherto unparalleled destructive power, informed sources in London disclosed.

One pilot, describing the crater which is left behind by the explosion of the new-type bomb, said that everything in the cone of the explosion is destroyed.

Buildings adjacent to the blast are leveled to the ground, those farther away are clipped off at the second floors, others more distant, at the third floor.

Britons said they believed the Germans were hard pressed and were taking new measures with antiaircraft guns to supplement the efforts of fighter forces depleted for the war against Russia.

Deeper Into Germany

It was also disclosed that RAF bombers are expected to go deeper and deeper into German territory as the nights lengthen and as longer-range fighter escorts become available.

Meanwhile British warplanes shuttled by the hundreds over the English Channel today, in an offensive against German objectives in Northern France which has continued without let-up for the past 24 hours. Heavy bombers escorted by fighters droned steadily to the attack. Many of them were invisible to ground observers through a Channel haze. It was a powerful continuation of widespread thrusts overnight against targets in Western Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France.

Germans made a sharp raid against Southampton during the night causing casualties and considerable damage to the business district. Other points in the south and southeast were bombed and the British said five night raiders were destroyed.

Reports on Plane Losses

A synthetic oil plant between Lens and Bethune in Occupied France was attacked today and seven German planes were shot down to six for the British, it was reported authoritatively. Two of the British pilots were said to be safe.

During the night the RAF hit Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Krafeld, Cologne, Osnabruck, Munchen-Gladgath, Frankfort, Munster, Amsterdam, Den Helder, Ostend, Dunkirk, and Boulogne, the Air Ministry said. From these operations nine British planes were reported missing.

Britain's Reply

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Great Britain said in a note to the Turkish Government today that the British reserve the right to attack German shipping wherever it may be, authoritative sources said.

The note was in reply to a Turkish protest over the sinking by British torpedo planes July 4 of the French ship, St. Didier, which went down in the Turkish harbor of Adalia with the loss of 25 persons.

Turkey protested to London that the sinking violated its territorial waters.

The St. Didier was carrying 280 persons, most of them soldiers, the British said. In a statement after the sinking the British said "the Vichy French fleet auxiliary steamship St. Didier was detected abusing Turkish territorial waters with distinguishing marks painted out and flying the Turkish flag."

ANKARA, Turkey, July 8 (AP)—The French Embassy sent an investigator today to Antalya, site of the torpedo sinking of the French freighter St. Didier, with the expectation of a report by the week end.

A spokesman of the Embassy declined to say whether the St. Didier was carrying war supplies and whether she entered the harbor without Turkish permission.

The British are known to be concerned over the reported presence of French troops at Axis-held Salonika, Greece, and have expressed determination to hamper all French efforts to reinforce the Levant army of Gen. Henri Dentz.

Antalya is a short distance from Rhodes, which is a port of call for most Syrian traffic since the disclosure of French-Axis collaboration.

Air Gain by Britain

LONDON, July 8 (BPS)—Despite the fact that the R A F is maintaining day and night battle in the air over Germany and occupied territory, British monthly air losses in that area were, in June, less than those of Germany for the first time since the intensive fighting began.

The following figures for the month are taken from official communiqués.

Over Britain and British coastal waters the Germans lost 52 planes and the British two.

Over German and German-occupied territory Germany lost 183 planes and the British 160.

Over all Mediterranean fronts the enemy lost 225 and the British 66.

An additional 12 German planes were destroyed in the sea.

Soviet Restricts Closely All Types Of Communication

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP) — Five wartime rules were established for mail and telephone services by the Soviet Commissariat today to prevent leakage of military secrets or the spreading of harmful reports.

Senders of letters and telegrams are forbidden to mention military, economic or political subjects liable to cause harm.

Post offices are forbidden to accept picture postcards, code letters, crossword puzzles or chess diagrams.

Use of double envelopes is forbidden.

Letters for foreign countries must be presented to post offices personally by the senders, and post office clerks must affix the stamps.

Letters are limited to four pages.

Soviet mail service heretofore has been unrestricted.

All U. S. Marines Safe in Britain

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—The United States Embassy announced today that all marines sent to London for guard duty at the Embassy were safe in Britain.

One had been feared lost at sea in the torpedoing of the former Netherlands ship Maasdam, from which other marine survivors were rescued.

Germany and U. S. Plan Exchange Of Interned Writers

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP) — The New York Journal-American says the governments of the United States and Germany are negotiating for the exchange of news correspondents imprisoned in the respective countries.

The plan, says the newspaper in a copyrighted article, involves the release of Manfred Zapp and Günther Tonn, German nationals under indictment for neglecting to register under the Alien Registration Act. They are associated with the Transocean Press Service, an organization not connected with any American news service, which has been described by Federal officials as a Nazi propaganda implement.

The Americans involved are Jay Allen, a North American Newspaper Alliance writer arrested by the Nazis allegedly for passing from Occupied to Unoccupied France without permission, and Richard Hottelet, a United Press reporter in Berlin, accused of espionage.

[At a press conference in Washington, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said the Government was continuing to take every step to secure the speedy release of the Americans who were jailed several months ago.]

Defense Speedup Sought for N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8 — A new Regional Division of the Office of Production Management at 11 West Forty-second Street today began its task of expediting the work of the OPM and increasing output of defense plants in this area. D. J. Hoose, of the Labor Division of the OPM, has been named director of the regional office, one of 22 such branches working in various parts of the country. The office here will cover New York City, Long Island, and the eastern part of New York State as far north as Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Hoose said the office would have the co-operation of a large group of industrialists and industrial experts serving as volunteers in advising defense plants in matters affecting efficiency, production, acquisition of skilled labor, and supervision. There are 120 large industrial plants working on defense orders in this area, in addition to hundreds of smaller plants and thousands of contractors and subcontractors, he added.

Seek Women to Fly Planes to Britain

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The Women Flyers of America is polling its membership for pilots eligible to ferry airplanes from factories to Atlantic seaboard airports.

Miss Jessie R. O'Connell, Secretary of the organization, said the poll was being made at the request of Col. Robert Olds, commanding the Air Corps Ferrying Command.

She said Colonel Olds asked for a list of women fliers with 200 or more flying hours who might be eligible for ferrying service. She said her organization has about 500 members, but estimated that not more than 50 of them would meet ferrying service requirements.

Torch of Victory

Wide World

Canadian Emblem Greeted at London

Prime Minister Winston Churchill lends a hand in moving the Canadian Victory Loan Torch at Downing Street after it was presented to him recently by Ian Mackenzie, Canadian Minister of Pensions.

Russians Claim Germans Checked at Most Points

Continued from Page 1

cruiser was routed and two mine layers were sunk by the Russian Baltic Fleet and airforce during a Nazi attempt to enter Riga bay July 6, according to Political Commissar V. Lebedev, reported in the newspaper Pravda today.

Mr. Lebedev's eye-witness account of the engagement which he said was the first between Russian and German surface vessels in the Baltic follows:

German Report

From the German official news agency, DNB, comes a report that German troops took a series of strongly fortified Soviet bunkers yesterday by storm at an undesignated point of the Stalin Line.

The bunkers were described as of the most modern types, so well hidden in the landscape that they were discernable only from a distance of a few yards.

While these fortifications were held under fire, DNB said, engineers crawled up and "disposed of the occupants quickly by explosives thrown through bunker loopholes."

Otherwise the German High Command reported merely that "operations on the eastern front are proceeding on schedule," and remained silent on breaches in the Stalin Line.

The capture of an additional 142,216 Russian prisoners between July 2 and 5 was reported today by the Berlin radio.

Booty during the same period included 584 Soviet tanks and armored cars, the radiocast heard in New York said.

The Luftwaffe hammered at railway facilities about Zhitomir, a city of 73,000 about 80 miles southwest of Kiev and 200 miles northeast of Lwow. Two railroads cross there, making the city important for the movement of Russian troops in and out of the Northern Ukraine.

On the extreme northern wing of the front, along the Finnish frontier, German reports also told of operations "moving according to plan."

Heavy Fighting Reported

But in the vital center sector where the Nazis were pictured as hammering at the Stalin Line, they said only that the heaviest kind of fighting was going on.

Describing how German troops have to keep their wits forever about them, the well-informed commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said fields of Russians, mistaken for corpses, sometimes spring to arms and open a murderous fire on unwary Nazi soldiers.

Russian casemates, cleverly camouflaged, often let German unit after unit roar by without betraying their presence and then open a terrific fire from the rear, the commentary added.

Russian armored car crews, when their vehicles are put out of action, will disappear in fields of high grain, only to turn up suddenly elsewhere to begin a sniping action.

Russians in London

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—A Soviet military mission of Army, Navy and Air Force officers arrived today in London.

The mission, which shortly will be in touch with the staffs of Great Britain's three fighting services, reciprocates for a British mission sent to Moscow, authoritative sources said.

It was understood that Major General Golikoff, Deputy Chief of the Soviet General Staff, is heading the mission here.

One of the members is Rear Admiral Kharlamoff of the Soviet Naval Staff.

Representatives of Russian technical troops also were included, but no economic delegates accompanied the group.

Red Play to Recall Defeat of Napoleon

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 8

Soviet plans for a lavish stage production of Tolstoy's "War and Peace"—portraying the Russian defeat of Napoleon—are proceeding despite the German-Russian hostilities.

The Maly Theater Company is rehearsing the play, based on the novel, while touring the Provinces, and a theater is undergoing alterations for the production.

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP)—The British mission was reinforced by seven officers who arrived yesterday from London. They included two air-raid defense experts, two Army, two Navy and one Air Force officer. Two civilian oil specialists arrived earlier.

Britain Hails U. S. Move

Continued from Page 1

available for the battle of the Atlantic.

Roosevelt's Message

Thirdly, President Roosevelt's message accompanying the announcement of the landing in Iceland, in which he speaks of issuing orders to the Navy that "all necessary steps are to be taken to ensure the safety of communications in the approaches between Iceland and the United States," is interpreted here as implying directly that the American fleet will be used to ensure that the sea lanes between New York and Reykjavik are kept safe for merchant shipping.

Although anxious to avoid reading more into President Roosevelt's message than is actually there, the impression in well-informed quarters here is nevertheless, that the President's statement means the extension of the neutrality patrol system to a point where it will mean greatly increased safety for British convoys on the northern route. The distance from New York to Iceland is more than 2,000 miles, while the distance from Reykjavak to Liverpool is only about 900 miles.

Pointing this out, as typical comment in the News Chronicle today says "presumably, since American troops are there, American ships will protect their communications with the United States and the task of British escort ships will be cut down by two-thirds."

Of Dual Importance

Thus the American move is viewed here not only as of great importance to America in the development of its policy of Western Hemisphere defense, but of equal significance to both democracies in winning the Battle of the Atlantic.

It is known here that the step was taken only after the fullest consultations between London and Washington. Both the occupation itself and the conditions laid down by Prime Minister Hermann Jonasson on behalf of Iceland and accepted by President Roosevelt were fully approved by Britain.

The British occupied strategic points in Iceland in May, 1940, only to prevent the seizure of Iceland by Germans after the Nazis had taken over Denmark. It was felt to be vital to forestall any Nazi attempt to establish meteorological stations, submarine bases, and air fields there.

Even after the British occupation considerable uneasiness continued to be felt in London lest the Nazis, using Norway as a base, should attempt a combine air and sea attack on Iceland. The United States landing there has now removed British apprehensions on this score at a time when it is more than ever important that they be able to devote their full attention to the war in Eastern and Western Europe.

The British press commented favorably on the United States move.

"It is for America the boldest step she has taken in her determination to aid us," said the Daily Express, Lord Beaverbrook's newspaper.

"This master stroke by the greatest friend of democracy has given us supreme aid, not only in the Battle of the Atlantic, but it permits Britain to bring home to other spheres of action vitally-needed men and equipment."

"In effect, the President has extended his country's frontier across 4,000 miles of ocean," the Daily Mail said. "He has established a startling and courageous precedent in the history of the United States."

The Daily Sketch said: "Here is no formal declaration of war, but the closest form of collaboration between the democracies from which the great American statesman has never shrunk. . . ."

Englishmen Warned On Nazi Radiocasts

LONDON, July 8 —The British warned Englishmen abroad today against assisting Axis propaganda in radiocasts, and included "famous writers" in the warning.

Osbert Peake, Undersecretary of Home Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that the Government was recording all foreign radiocasts to bring to justice any Briton who might assist the Axis in propaganda.

[P. G. Wodehouse has been sharply criticized in the press for a radiocast from Germany in which he described his life in Berlin. A prisoner of war for a year, Mr. Wodehouse now lives in the Berlin Adlon Hotel.]

Britain's Railroads Carry On

Continued from Page 1

the brilliant magnesium glare of incendiaries.

"We got most of the passengers to shelter," he said, "but some stayed in the train, insisting if it was safe enough for me and my driver it was safe enough for them."

At the height of the attack Guard Goddard was lying flat in his van when a basket of incendiaries exploded on the platform and he thought "the skies were coming down." After extinguishing the incendiaries he and the station staff deposited the remains of the "basket" in the luggage office.

On another occasion Guard Goddard's train was just entering a station when showers of incendiaries fell. When the bombs on the roof of the train had been attended to, his chief job was to reassure the passengers, some of whom he described as "terrible fidgety."

I suggested he and his driver must feel great responsibility during attacks—with the possibility of bombs on the track, signalling systems out of action, fire on the train, and passengers to calm. "There's much on your mind," he admitted, but added, "I tell nervous people it's not the trains they're aiming at."

I met Driver Jim Riley, a retiring, soft-voiced man, who you'd never expect would go looking for daring deeds to perform. But he volunteered to drive an important goods train over a delayed action bomb. He picked his own crew and the authorities gave him the best protection they could in the form of a buffer train of coal wagons alongside in case the bomb went off.

I asked both Driver Riley and Guard Goddard about their home life in wartime. They said the bombings which their wives had to face at home were an added anxiety to them when on duty. Mrs. Goddard has been bombed out and has had to find a new home. Driver Riley said his wife's confidence that she would be protected was a great reassurance to him.

These two typical examples of British railwaymen both insisted they would see it through even under worse conditions because "them Nazis have got to be beaten."

I talked with a Station Master who must remain anonymous, for his station is of high military importance. He sat in his office answering incessant phone calls just as he did on the nights when bombs were crashing down and his whole station threatened to be ablaze. On one occasion signals were out of action, a train with 1,000 passengers was trying to get in, an unexploded (four words censored) projectile was lying in the path of the flames and the regular fire-fighting services were fully engaged elsewhere.

He gave a vivid description of the sky aglow all round the station, of the scream and crash of bombs, of masonry and glass flying everywhere, of the din of anti-aircraft fire. And all the time his own station staff, men he had helped train in A. R. P. work, were having their greatest test. The station's own fire-fighting squads, demolition gangs, stretcher parties, all fighting the bombs. But still the initial function of the station had to be carried on. One thousand passengers in grave danger were waiting for their train to draw in.

The train was brought in safely; the fire was got under control; the unexploded bomb was removed next day by a bomb disposal squad; the Station Master lost a very brave signalman. "I took a week's holiday after that," he said, and added, "I'm very proud of my men."

Defying high explosive and incendiary bombs as well as periodic machine gun attacks in day time, the railways have now evolved through experience a policy to operate services during air-raids as nearly as possible normally. This is in striking contrast to the early days of air attack when despite often empty skies rail traffic came virtually to a standstill.

An idea of the extra burden on the rail system can be judged from the fact that more than 50,000 extra trains have been run solely for "Government traffic" since the war started.

The men in the signal boxes carry on at their posts from the little wayside boxes of half a dozen levers to the giant electrically-operated signal boxes whose levers run into hundreds. Some of these men are working in boxes perched high above the lines at the full mercy of bombs and shrapnel, but they cannot leave their posts or traffic must cease.

Drivers and guards often have to take their trains from some quiet part of England knowingly and cheerfully into an area suffering the full force of the night's attack.

Then there are the engineers and permanent way gangers, on whom perhaps, one of the greatest responsibilities rests. Their job is to patrol their section of the line at night with the greatest care to see there is no damage to the line over which the signalmen quite unknowingly might pass a train, and if damage has occurred, to put it right with the least possible delay.

On many occasions volunteers are called for some particularly hazardous job after an enemy incident. Never has anyone been found wanting.

There are the men in the goods depots and marshaling yards who are working all night, shunting and sorting trains in congested conditions under the dim glow of an occasional lamp and even that lamp is extinguished during an alert. Sorting of goods wagons is not one of the safest jobs even in full daylight.

Platform porters, too, have an arduous job in the blackout reading labels on parcels and luggage, threading their way often in inky blackness.

The wheel tapper, probably the least romantic of the railway grade, may have fewer expresses to deal with, but the trains are now longer and with freight trains more numerous he, too, has a harder task.

The ticket collector has no easy time at the station barrier. Station Masters, Inspectors, Booking Clerks all go to make up the railway grades who remain at their posts despite the danger overhead. The large number of troops, hundreds of tons of Government stores and ammunition add greatly to their labors compared with peacetime.

Two railwaymen in Southern England on their own initiative left their homes while bombs were dropping to save a heavily-loaded ammunition train after it had been set alight. They saved 44 of the 50 freight cars and each earned the George Medal for gallantry.

Frequently as the result of bomb damage telephone lines are broken. This renders it extremely difficult to get information to stations so that the public can be informed. To overcome this to some extent a fleet of motorcycle dispatch riders is in operation.

There are many thousands of railway men who have volunteered as "Home Guards" to guard in their off duty time the vulnerable points of Britain's ironroads. On the Southern Railway alone there are more than 18,000 Home Guards, from the Chairman of the Company, to signal lads.

In addition to all their other duties, railwaymen are digging for victory in thousands of railside plots. The Southern Railway alone has 600 acres of waste land under cultivation.

Meanwhile, managements are doing their utmost to meet new problems of their staff by extending their welfare work. Air Raid Shelters are provided with bunks and canteens for bombed out workers and their families.

France a Fascist State: Pétain Hints End of Suffrage

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 8 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Pétain indicated today that he wanted France's new Constitution to abolish universal male suffrage and instructed the Constitution Drafting Committee that "a state born of national revolution must be authoritarian and hierarchic."

In an opening address to the Committee, Marshal Pétain declared that in the past authority came from sheer numbers but that today it must come from "natural groups without which a people is neither a state nor a nation."

"It is no longer sufficient to count votes," he explained. "It will be necessary to weigh their value and to determine the responsible factions in community life."

He described the organic laws to be adopted upon completion of the Constitution as the "communal or provincial laws, the charter of co-operations and statutes of functionaries," thus indicating the corporative character of the new French state.

The main problem of the Constitution makes, he said, was to replace a "sovereign peple exercising absolute rights in total irresponsibility" with a "people whose rights derive from their duties."

He defined a people as a "hierarchy of families, professions and communities which must produce a hierarchy of men . . . of whom a small number shall advise and a few command. At the top will be the chiefs, who will govern."

Ernest Angell Heads Democracy Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Ernest Angell, former Regional Administrator of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has been elected President of the Council for Democracy. Mr. Angell succeeds C. D. Jackson, who had been President of the Council since its organization in August, 1940.

There will be no change in the policy of the Council, which is a national organization dedicated to the propagation of an American faith in democracy, according to Raymond Gram Swing, Chairman of the Council. Mr. Jackson, who has been on leave of absence from Time, Inc., where is is Vice-President and General Manager of Life, will continue with the Council as chairman of the Board of Directors.

Kirby Brings Good Work to Sing Sing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, July 8—Robert J. Kirby, for 10 years principal keeper at Attica State Prison, where he never had a prison break, today had become warden of Sing Sing Prison as successor to Lewis E. Lawes, resigned. Mr. Lawes will leave Sing Sing on July 15.

On being inducted into office yesterday as Mr. Lawes' successor, Mr. Kirby said he was glad of the opportunity to carry on his work at Sing Sing and that he expected to go there within a few days to "learn the ropes" from Mr. Lawes.

Mr. Kirby begins his new assignment at the same annual salary received at Attica, $5,000, but may work up to the maximum of $8,000. Mr. Lawes, who served since 1919 and has a record of 36 years in the State's penal institutions, is eligible for annual pension of $6,000.

N. Y. Probes Alms Asking on Streets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—The Welfare Department of New York City began an investigation today of about 50 organizations collecting money by sidewalk solicitation. The Department said considerable sums were being collected by the organizations whose aims it will inquire into. While individual contributions are not large, they are sufficient to pay the salaries of officers and collectors, it was said.

The Department's action follows a decision of the Appellate Division giving it more power in controlling the collection of money in the streets for alleged religious causes. The court at the same time revoked the state charter of the Volunteer Rescue Army, Inc., of 191 Hull Street, Brooklyn.

A spokesman for the Welfare Department declared the organization made only slight contributions to support of the needy, paying out about $10 to $15 a week out of funds collected. There was no way to estimate correctly the total weekly collections of the group, he added.

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China's Youth Corps and Politics

By Hugh Deane

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Establishment of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, China's uniformed youth organization, has turned out to be the major development of Kuomintang politics since the war.

If the hegemony of the left is in the hands of the Chinese Communists, the three year-old Youth Corps is potentially the most powerful organization of the right. If Chinese politics continue their present swing to the right, the Youth Corps will doubtless have a bright future.

The initiation of the San Min Chu I (Three People's Principles) Youth Corps in May, 1938, marked a departure in the Kuomintang's policy towards youth, hitherto somewhat the attitude of a policeman to a small boy. The rise of the militant leftist student movement in December, 1935, which played an important part in forcing the Kuamintang to abandon its policy of appeasing Japan, made Kuomintang leaders realize the necessity of organizing and controlling youth instead of merely merely attempting restriction.

This realization was strengthened during the first months of the war when youth organizations, uncontrolled by the Kuomintang, sprang up all over China. Almost every university had a student union. Young men and women organized drama groups, messenger corps, national salvation clubs. Others worked among the peasants and organized guerilla groups.

Youth Took to Travel

Before the war the politically conscious students were an isolated urban class. After the war, for the first, they began traveling the length and breadth of China's vast backward hinterland. The slogan of youth on the march was: "We have left our dwelling place but not left home."

In the spring of 1938 the Kuomintang suppressed all non-Kuomintang youth organizations by the simple expedient of compelling them to register with the government. Registrations were impossible to secure save on conditions unacceptable to independent-minded groups. The three most powerful youth organizations were dissolved: the Young Vanguards, the Wuhan Youth Salvation Corps and the Northwest Youth National Salvation Federation. The latter moved to the Communist-controlled Shensi - Kansu - Ninghsia Border Region and is still in existence.

It is well known that the San Min Chu I Youth Corps was planned and established under the close supervision of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself. While the corps was primarily intended to collectivize the remnants of the suspended youth groups and to halt the trend of Chinese youth towards Communism and the left, its founders regarded it not only as a youth movement but as a potential political party. General Chiang was said to be somewhat dissatisfied with the Kuomintang wrangling factions within, and he saw in the proposed youth corps an opportunity to strengthen the political foundations through the Chinese youth.

Now over three years old the Youth Corps has in fact developed into a political force of considerable—and rapidly growing—power. Nominally it is part of the Kuomintang. Actually, however, the faction which more or less controls the Kuomintang Party machine, the so-called C. C. Clique, has no power at all in the corps. The leaders of the corps are affiliated with the militarist Huangp'u (Whampao) faction, named after the Huangp'u Military Academy. The corps is headed by Gen. Chang Chih-chung, one-time Governor of Hunan, but the man who is generally considered the moving spirit is Kang Tze, formerly connected with the now dissolved Blueshirts.

Many Stay in Corps

The political independence of the corps can be seen from the fact that members do not have to graduate from the corps to the Kuomintang when they have passed the nominal age limit, 25. They may join the Kuomintang, if the Youth Corps gives them a recommendation, but, as Kang Tza smilingly told this writer in an interview this spring, many prefer to remain in the corps.

The corps has grown rapidly. In August, 1938, it had 20,000 members; in October, 1939, 56,000. Now it has 200,000. "We could easily secure 10,000,000 members," Kang Tze told this writer, "but we wish only the élite. We do not want to disappoint the youth by creating an inferior organization. Eventually, however, we plan to have 3,000,000 members."

While the Youth Corps has a unit in every university—and, according to missionary teachers, a great deal of pressure is put on the students to join—most attention has been paid to unemployed or poorly-paid youth of the cities and towns. For such youth the corps has established hostels and youth restaurants, and even, in return for certain special services, given financial help. In the summer training camps the corps members are given military drill and taught the slogans and ideas of the movement. The chief slogan is: "One Doctrine, One Party, One Leader."

Any young man, and in some places girls, between the ages of 16 and 25, of strong physique, can join the Youth Corps upon recommendation of older members. There are no educational or religious qualifications. To quote Kang Tze: "Members must simply believe in Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles and be willing to serve the Leader. We have no desire to regiment youth religiously—only politically."

Unusual "Democracy"

What relationship the corps will have with the democracy which the Kuomintang is theoretically going to introduce in the future is difficult to ascertain. The corps' leaders are too busy with the present to theorize about the future. According to Kang Tze, however, the members of the corps will some day be permitted to elect their own leaders. Up to now, nevertheless, the corps has exhibited some traits at variance with the usual concept of democracy. Acting as a special police force, it carries out political investigations, raids bookshops for leftist literature, and even makes political arrests. When the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, for example, ran a training class in Kanchow, Kiangsi, two of the students disappeared after the course was completed, returning, it was discovered, to the Youth Corps.

Many Youth Corps leaders, like Kang Tze himself, are former police officers. It is reported that Chiang himself has complained about the corps' police mentality, which has kept it from acquiring the hoped-for popular support. According to its critics, the corps has spent too much of its time spying on other groups and activities and even on itself—the so-called Special Department contains units whose function it is to keep track of what the rest of the corps is doing and thinking. This department operates 20 radio stations in Free China, which helps to integrate the organization.

Although, according to Kang Tze, the founding of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps had no connection with the growth of Communist youth organizations, "purely incidentally" the flow of youth to Yenan, the Communist Capital in the northwest, has been checked "to the vanishing point." The Youth Corps is operating camps in Kansu and Shensi whert, Kang Tze said, former Communists and misguided youths who tried to break through the blockade to the Red areas are being "politically re-educated."

'Inside the War'

War has brought numerous complications to the Chinese scene—stresses and strains which are vital to an understanding of the political situation in the "Middle Kingdom."

At Chungking, Capital of Free China in the remote Province of Szechwan, Hugh Deane has watched these developments for the past year and a half. Returning to the United States, he writes a series of which the accompanying article is the fifth.

Japan Sees Step Toward War In U. S. Move in Iceland

SHANGHAI, July 8 (AP)—Experienced observers said today that Japan's curtailment of shipping routes and concentrations of its merchant marine in the Pacific was obviously preparation "for any eventualities"—in other words for whatever action Tokyo may have decided to take next.

Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Japanese Government, said in Tokyo today that the concentration was due to a shortage of ships on Pacific ocean routes. He pointed out that there was little chance of Japanese freighters obtaining cargoes on the east coast of the United States so henceforth Japanese ships probably would confine their calls to the West Coast.

He added that United States regulations concerning the Panama Canal were very inconvenient to the Japanese.

The Shanghai observers said Mr. Ishii's statement was not convincing and assertde that Japan's trade in the Far East had declined greatly while its trade with Europe was completely halted. Japan, they said, has an oversupply of ships in these waters for normal purposes.

Iceland Move Cited

It was suggested that the ships called home would be handed over to the military authorities if Japan attempts a new overseas expedition.

There also was speculation that Tokyo wished to avoid the risk of the United States closing the Panama Canal while Japanese ships are in the Atlantic.

Maj. Kunio Akiyama, Japanese Army spokesman, said "the United States Navy did not send its forces to Iceland for a summer outing; the occupation is a long stride toward war by Roosevelt."

Asked about reports of a Japanese move into Southern Indo-China, Major Akiyama said, "Just as the United States did not announce the Navy was in Iceland until it was occupied, we can not make an announcement about future matters."

Major Akiyama said Japan was "greatly concerned over the possibility of a spread of the Russian-German war to the Far East" as a result of passage of United States materials to Vladivostok.

Silent on Ship Search

Both Major Akiyama and the naval spokesman declined to say whether United States and Soviet vessels carrying war supplies to Vladivostok would be subject to stoppage and search by the Japanese Navy.

"It is a question of the fundamental policies Japan will follow in the future," the naval spokesman said—a statement that was seen as confirming the possibility of a Japanese move toward southern Indo-China.

Major Akiyama denied that Japan had any "present intention of sending troops" to the Netherlands Indies, but said "if Japan ever does, it would be as important as the occupation of Iceland and would be regarded by the United States in the same light as Japan regards Iceland—that is, a stride toward war."

Germanizing of Czechs Goes On

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The process of Germanization in Czechoslovakia goes on. According to information received here, an order has been sent from Berlin to Vienna calling for the closing of all Czech schools at the end of this present school year, and for the confiscation of all school buildings erected by the Czechs after the World War.

No compensation is to be made. Previous to this time every effort had been made to compel Czech parents to send their children to German schools. How far this has succeeded it is not now possible to say.

Few Back to Books

Official announcement was made that Czech students who could fulfill certain requirements would be admitted to the higher institutions of learning, which are all German, but it has been established that not one-half of one per cent of the Czech students returned to their studies.

Many German officials and administrators and their families are now a part of the Czechoslovakian population. This is further increased by evacuees from the Reich, chiefly children. As many as 10 trains a day arrive in Czechoslovakia, some 500 children in each train. The boys wear the Hitlerjugend uniform, the girls that of the Bund der deutschen Mädchen. The attitude of these children toward the Czechs is usually marked by a tone of superiority.

Slice in Library Books

In the Prague Museum, formerly called the National Museum, renamed by the Germans the Provincial Museum, an exhibit of "German power" was arranged. The attendance was exceedingly low and consisted of Germans.

The Prague City Library was temporarily closed, and when again opened to the public had had the number of its books reduced from 15,000 to 5,000. The 10,000 had not passed the censor.

The Czech Sokol Association—a national cultural and athletic organization—has been officially dissolved and its buildings closed.

On the night of April 12 the German authorities took with them to the Sokol headquarters the outstanding leaders of the movement in each locality, and in the presence of these took over all the books, documents, records, cash or other property and then locked the doors and put on them the official seal.

Some of the leading Sokol members were arrested and imprisoned. The Germans have thus come into possession of considerable property, as the Sokol assets amounted to several hundred million Czech crowns.

Reds Penalize Rumors

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP)—The Soviet Supreme Council decreed two to five years' imprisonment yesterday for dissemination of false rumors likely to alarm the populace.

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International

Yugoslavia's Rulers Somewhere in England

While the boy King Peter beams, Gen. Dusan Simovitch, Premier of the Government of Yugoslavia-in-Exile, kisses the hand of Queen Mother Marie following the first meeting of the Yugoslav Cabinet in an English country cottage.

Nazi Propaganda in Brazil Ties U. S. With Communism

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Tarring the United States with the brush of Communistic Russia is German propaganda's latest effort in Brazil to cause discord between the two great republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Asserting that an American declaration of war against Germany would ipso facto make the United States an ally of Russia, with whom Brazil has maintained no diplomatic relations since 1935, Nazi writers seek to show that Brazil under such circumstances could not logically follow the lead of its Northern neighbor.

It is pointed out that Brazilians do not like the Russian regime, since it was discovered that the Luiz Carlos Prestes revolution of 1935 was financed by Soviet interests. Harry Berger, German by birth, it is true, but Russian trained and coming to Brazil from Russia, was an active aid of Senor Prestes. Both are now in prison serving long terms. A number of Brazilians were killed during that uprising and Brazilians remember this.

Theoretically it is true that Brazil might refuse to put herself in the position of fighting on the side of a nation with which she has broken off diplomatic relations.

As a practical matter there seems to be no doubt that Brazil would accompany the United States were the latter to declare war on Germany and would simply ignore the fact that Russia was also fighting the same enemy. The case is analogous to that of the honest citizen voting for candidate "A" even though he knows that some dishonest citizens will also vote for the same candidate. The main point is to have candidate "A" win, irrespective of the moral qualifications of part of the yoters.

While it is true that Brazil is no friend of Russia it is equally true that Brazil is not a supporter of the Nazi doctrines. As regards the present Russo-German conflict Brazil can well remain neutral. That seems to be the position taken by the leading newspapers of Rio de Janeiro.

Some of the papers declare that Russia deserves no sympathy since it is getting just what might have been expected in view of the greedy part which Moscow has played in the present world conflict. Others hint that neither merits much thought since both are following an outlaw course. Still others assert that the question does not interest or concern Brazil at all.

Britons 'Sew by Mail'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A correspondence course in dressmaking, remodeling, renovating, mending, darning, and patching, has been announced here by the Royal School of Needlework in view of the recent clothes rationing order.

Special offers of help are being sent to organized bodies such as women's institutes, clubs, work parties, guilds and schools. The Women's Auxiliary Services (Army, Navy and Air Force), are given special attention. To such bodies, correspondence lessons in needlework are sent every two months, while all pupils may submit work to the school for criticism. Lecturer-demonstrators visit towns in England where a sufficient number of needlewomen require their services.

Materials for making or mending clothes are supplied to workers by the school which, through a concession from the Board of Trade, buys under special license.

The scheme is an innovation on the part of the School. Founded by Princess Christian in 1872, the School is an educational center for the exquisite in needlecraft. Its vast salons display examples of tapestry, quilting, church embroidery, white work of the finest that fingers can produce. It was at the School that the great velvet train of the Queen's coronation robe was embroidered in national emblems.

It is felt, however, that although in war, the few may still ply their needles in the interests of beauty, the vast majority must ply them in the interests of economy. This means not merely that clothes must be made and remade, but that they must be done efficiently, while darning and patching must be accomplished in a manner which will ensure their survival from the washtub and the iron. It is to help women to do this that the Royal School has organized its new postal course.

Ambulance Corps Loss 8 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—U-boat attacks and air raids on shipping have cost the British American Ambulance Corps 8 per cent of the ambulances, medical supplies, and other war relief it has dispatched to Britain and its Allies, William V. C. Ruxton, Corps President, disclosed today at Corps headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue.

Of $737,191 worth of ambulances, tractors, blankets, medical supplies, and other equipment shipped to Britain, Africa, and Greece by the Corps, $59,180 worth has been lost at sea, he said. This figure represents 35 ambulances, costing $1,350 each, 215 blankets at $2 each, and includes also the staff cars, repair truck and mobile kitchen on board the Egyptian steamship Zamzam which was sunk by a German raider.

Twenty-one of the ambulances were on board the Zamzam, while the blankets were on board the Dutch freighter Maarsden, sunk recently with a contingent of United States Marines on board. All equipment shipped by the British American Ambulance Corps is covered by insurance.

To date, the Corps has shipped 325 panel-type ambulances to Britain, 107 desert type to British and Anzac forces in the Near East and Africa fronts, four tractors to the London City Council for clearing away air raid debris, and valuable complements of medical supplies.

20 Women Drive Milwaukee Cabs

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8 (AP)—An official of the Yellow Cab Company here said that 20 women taxi cab drivers, hired recently to replace men who took jobs in defense industry or went into the Army, have proven "very satisfactory."

He said the Company preferred to employ married women at least 30 years old.

The 20 are the first women ever to drive cabs in Milwaukee.

Women 'Cabbies' Sought

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—For the first time since the World War, women are being offered jobs as taxi cab drivers in New York.

The Cornelia Taxi Service advertised for women drivers yesterday and an official of the concern said there was a definite shortage of male drivers as a result of expansion in defense industries and men called for selective military training.

Gandhi Guards British Interests In 'Disobedience'

BOMBAY, July 8 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi yesterday rejected criticism of slow progress in the nationalist "limited civil disobedience" campaign and said "the merit as well as the strength of the struggle consists of reducing embarrassment to a minimum while the British are engaged in a life and death war."

Replying to complaints from Punjab Province that he was procrastinating in reviewing a list of suggested names of men who want to take part in the campaign, Mr. Gandhi said:

"I repeat for the thousandth time, present civil disobedience is not only not designed to embarrass authorities, but care is being taken as far as possible to avoid all embarrassment."

(Mr. Gandhi last fall nominated several of his followers to make anti-war speeches and they were promptly jailed under the Defense of India Act.)

"There need be no hurry to fill the jails," Mr. Gandhi added. "Mere filling of jails can bring us no nearer our freedom than we are now. The virtue lies in people learning through restricted civil disobedience the necessity of discipline, suffering and self-sacrifice."

Anti Liquor Plea

DENTON, Tex., (AP)—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has telegraphed President Roosevelt urging him "to assist us in protecting our boys in the service from the curse of intoxicating liquors and kindred evils."

British Ask U. S. Study Post-War Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—A call for consultation between the American and British peoples "for consideration and proclamation of our post-war purposes" has today reached the United States and the British Commonwealth, in non-exclusive partnership, begin at once to map their peace program.

The cable dispatch, directed to Evarts Seelye Scudder as liaison officer between the London branch and American headquarters of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and released by the committee here last night, urged the proclamation of joint British-American peace purposes as a means of forging "a new and powerful weapon which can hasten victory."

Signing the document were Britons prominent in political, intellectual, educational, artistic, religious and international circles, who united in declaring they would not accept a Hitler-dominated world nor "a world like the post-war world of the '20's in which the seeds of Hitlerism can again be planted and allowed to grow."

Notable Names on List

Those signing the statement were: M. E. Aubrey; Vernon Bartlett, S. M. Berry, the Bishop of Bradford, H. N. Brailsford, Sir Montague Burton, Lord Davies, Chairman of the New Commonwealth Society; Robert Donat, Sidney Elliott, Margery Fry, Sir Philip Gibbs, John Gielgud, Victor Gollancz, Lord Horder, Eva Hubback, Edward Hulton, Julian Huxley, Storm Jameson, C. E. M. Joad, Harold Laski, A. D Lindsay, David Low, the Bishop of Malmesbury; R. W. G. Mackay, Chairman of the Federal Union; John Masefield, John Macmurray, J. B. Priestley, Chairman of the 1941 Committee; Maude Royden, Olaf Stapledon, Dorothy Woodman, Secretary of the Union of Democratic Control; Stanley Unwin and George Catlin.

"We must be equally anxious to insure that we win the peace as well as the war, and the consideration and proclamation of our post-war purposes cannot be left until after the war," the statement declares.

"Many of our beliefs were summarized in Mr. Roosevelt's historic fireside chat on the 27th of May. . . . We will accept only a world consecrated to freedom of speech and expression and the freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want and freedom from terrorism.

New Sense of Unity

"In common with your President and with you, we believe that such a world is possible of attainment. We have this faith because we are convinced that the dawning sense of solidarity between the people of the United States and of the British Commonwealth is the greatest and most hopeful thing that has happened for generations; that it is rooted in reality and destined to endure and grow for good or for ill."

The statement declares it was not intended that "an exclusive Anglo-American alliance" should be formed, but rather that the Anglo-American partnership should "take the lead in organizing the world for peace." This, it says, would mean co-operation with other nations—China in the Far East and the "new democracies that will arise in Europe." Britain, it adds, must contribute by transforming its imperialism into internationalism, while the United States must advance from isolationism to internationalism.

As for Soviet Russia, co-operation with the U. S. S. R. it holds, would be "necessary and desirable in so far as the government of that vast country will be prepared to associate itself with the attempt to organize world peace on democratic foundations."

"It is impossible to go back to the old economic and international anarchy out of which fascism arose," the statement continues. "Therefore, we welcome Mr. Eden's speech of May 29 and indorse his statement that social security will be our policy abroad not less than at home."

Declaring that, fundamentally, success in organizing the post-war world would "depend on co-operation between like-minded people" in the United States and the British Commonwealth, the signers added: "This time let us educate our public opinions to the point where they demand a constructive peace settlement and are ready to shoulder the responsibilities involved."

U. S. Steadily Edging Nazis Out of Aviation in Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—The United States' position in foreign-controlled airlines throughout Latin America is expanding steadily and rapidly and is being matched by a consequent lessening of German aerial control there, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles has revealed.

In a letter to Senator James M. Mead (D), of New York, the Acting Secretary has reviewed a number of instances in which American influence has been substituted for German and in which various Latin American countries have initiated steps to rid themselves of German control in the air.

The American success throughout most of Latin America is attributed by informed sources here both to the superior service which American airlines are said to render and to a widespread desire on the part of Latin Americans to eliminate all Axis interference in their countries.

Following is the text of Mr. Welles' letter to the Senator:

"The Department of State and other interested agencies of the Government have for some time been giving careful attention to the strengthening of nationally owned airlines in the other American republics and to implement this program a sum of money ($8,000,000) was made available.

"Over a year ago, the Colombian Government, through a merger between the two airlines in that country, established a strong local air transportation system, shortly thereafter eliminating the German pilots and personnel formerly employed, substituting for them in the main citizens of the American republics. The Colombian National Airline, known as Avianca, recently purchased Arco, an airplane charter service owned and operated by Germans who are no longer in the aviation business.

"In Ecuador, Pan American-Grace Airways has established a service which competes with the Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Transportes Aereos, a German-dominated company. This latter company has curtailed its services considerably and is currently understood to be having difficulty in obtaining gasoline and equipment.

"The Peruvian Government recently cancelled the franchise of the German Lufthansa airline operating through that country, and Pan American-Grace Airways has been authorized to establish an additional frequency through Peru in substitution for the former German service.

"The Bolivian Government has recently nationalized the German controlled Lloyd Aereo Boliviano and has granted Pan American-Grace Airways a franchise to operate the east and west service across Bolivia to the Brazilian border, formerly operated by the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano. It is understood that the German employees and management who were in charge of operating the remaining service in Bolivia of this company are being replaced with citizens of the American republics.

"As you are doubtless aware, Pan American Airways and Pan American-Grace Airways have increased their international schedule over many of their routes in the American republics."

Americas' Leaders Offer Aid In Ecuador-Peru Border War

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 8 (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Office announced last night that Argentina, the United States and Brazil would renew their offer to mediate the frontier dispute between Peru and Ecuador, where fighting broke out last week end.

The offer first was made May 8 but the disputing nations were unable to agree over the scope of arbitration.

Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu conferred with the Peruvian Ambassador and Ecuadorean Minister here yesterday, but he declined to comment on developments.

Peru Repeats Claim

LIMA, Peru, July 8 (AP)—Peru, holding to its claims to disputed territory along its frontier with Ecuador, insisted today that Ecuador must bear the blame for recent outbreaks of patrol fighting along the border.

A responsible Peruvian indicated that Ecuador was attempting, through false stories of Axis influence in Peru, to gain support for claims to the long-disputed territory by picturing Peru as "an anti-democratic trouble-maker."

One reliable source said Dr. Carlos Concha, former Foreign Minister, would go to Washington as a special envoy to confer with United States officials about the latest border troubles.

Chile Considers Aid

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 8 (AP)—Informed sources reported last night that Chile was preparing to offer to mediate the border dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

The reports were given substance by intense diplomatic activity, marked by conferences between Juan Rossetti, Foreign Minister and diplomatic representatives of the two disputing countries. Also present at the conferences were representatives of Argentina, Brazil and the United States, which previously had offered to serve as arbiters.

Border Tensely Quiet

QUITO, Ecuador, July 8 (AP)—Ecuador's disputed southern frontier with Peru, scene of three days of sporadic patrol fighting, was reported quiet last night and early today but Ecuador's Ministry of Defense declared the Peruvians were digging trenches and moving up troops.

Ecuador was reported officially last night to have sent Peru a protest charging "unjustified and prepared aggression" along the upper Amazon jungle-land which both nations claim.

Alert Border Patrol Plugs Loopholes In Florida's Alien Running Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Florida's 1,250 miles of coastline, which 20 years ago was a veritable sieve through which thousands of aliens annually filtered, is now under supervision of an alert border patrol, operated by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Equipped with its own system of radio stations and numerous modern scientific devices, the patrol daily tightens its traps for those who would smuggle human cargoes into the United States to enjoy privileges of American citizenship without paying the costs to Uncle Sam.

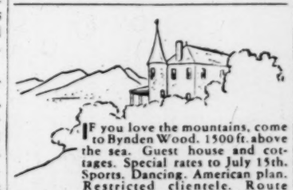
The first radio station has been erected at Miami, the second is now under construction at Tampa, and a third at Jacksonville. The Immigration Service's fleet has been increased to three high-speed cruisers, including the newly arrived flagship, Jeff Milton.

W. W. Eyster, District Director of the Service in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, admits that they have the biggest job in history. He reports 84 patrolmen now on duty in Florida, maintaining a fleet of fast automobiles to keep constant vigil against foreign "invaders."

The addition of radio to border patrol work has narrowed chances of escape, Mr. Eyster claims. Before it was used it was necessary to use commercial lines of communication, with code messages that took valuable time to decode.

Another innovation is the recently established headquarters at Jacksonville of an investigation division haded by Leland Anderson, and his force of ten specially trained investigators to probe subversive activities of aliens independently of Governmental agencies.

Since 1924 the border patrolmen in Florida have been trained in efficiency and resourcefulness to act swiftly and decisively. Their record of captures has made alien smuggling an increasingly hazardous undertaking.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He Who Laughs First May Win Long Undies

LOS ANGELES, July 8 (AP) — Don't laugh at grandfather's long underwear, son. If you're conscripted you'll be wearing the same type, warned E. C. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson, Vice-President of a Minneapolis underwear company, Munsingwear, Inc., said his concern is just one of several turning out long sleeved, ankle length undies for conscripts. He's here on business.

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Iceland So Peaceful It Has No Jail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—When Prime Minister Hermann Jonasson explained to President Roosevelt that Icelanders were "unaccustomed to military discipline" he was speaking the truth literally because for centuries the people of this Arctic island have had no army, no navy, and no jail!

The Icelandic people, 120,000 in all, are a proud, hardy, progressive and democratic race. Literacy is as high as anywhere in the world, for schooling is compulsory.

In Reykjavik, where a third of the country's people live, a university is one of the most imposing buildings. The city itself, however, is not a picture-book town because the shortage of lumber has forced the inhabitants to build their Danish-type homes partly of sheet iron, painted brown. Newer buildings are of stone.

The American naval forces which have just arrived in Iceland are not finding it as cold an assignment as they might have imagined, a bulletin from the National Geographic Society points out.

"In spite of its name and its location just below the Arctic Circle," the bulletin says, "Iceland enjoys winter temperatures higher than those in many areas of the temperate zone. The Gulf Stream swings north and eastward toward the island, warming the air which blows over the land and keeps open its harbors throughout the year. Furthermore, the hot springs underlying the island's volcanic rocks prevent the inland lakes from freezing over, so that seaplanes can come down on them at any time.

Not So Hot In July

"July is the warmest month for Icelanders, with the temperature ranging around 50 degrees. Even in January the thermometer in the coastal towns—the interior is only sparsely inhabited—seldom goes more than a few degrees below zero.

"By direct ship from New York it is 2,600 miles to Iceland, which lies 750 miles northeast of Greenland's southernmost cape. Bergen, Norway, is 680 miles to the east, while the northern tip of Scotland is almost 500 miles southeast. Three little vessels of the Icelandic Steamship Company recently have kept the Island in contact with the outside world. One has made regular trips to English ports, while the other two have been periodic visitors to New York.

"The surface of the Island, a rough oval about the size of Kentucky, has been compared to that of the moon. It is pitted with thousands of volcanic craters, some of which are active. Ancient lava fields are black and barren. Together lava floes and glaciers cover nearly a quarter of the surface.

"Much of the land is a plateau, whose outer borders produce enough grass in the summer to feed the small amount of livestock. Rivers are numerous. Although they are useless for navigation, they are valuable sources of hydroelectric power. One of the most forbidding regions is the northwest peninsula, its edges gashed by deep bays. Rocky fiords along this part of the coast are shut in by walls of dark basalt rising nearly 3,000 feet perpendicularly from the sea.

Has Oldest Parliament

"This nation of less than 120,000 persons is proud of its long record of democratic government. Settled in the ninth century by such varied groups as Vikings and Irish monks, it established as early as 930 an elected assembly called the Althing. This 'grandmother of Parliaments' has continued to function for more than 1,000 years.

"Since 1918 the country has been technically independent, although it remained united with Denmark to the extent that the Danish King was also King of Iceland. In May, 1941, however, the Icelandic Government decided to cancel its union with Denmark and become a republic. Throughout its history Iceland never has had a foreign war.

"In spite of the ever-present economic problems of meager soil and poor mineral deposits, the hard-working and thrifty Icelanders have made considerable modern progress. A few road and telegraph and telephone lines have been built from Reykjavik, the capital, at the Island's southwest tip, to the farming regions along the coastal lowlands. Electricity has been widely installed.

"Since coal has to be imported at high cost, residents of the capital heat many of their buildings with hot wated piped from nearby geysers. Water from subterranean hot springs also has been used for a public swimming pool and a laundry. It is piped into green-houses, where tomatoes and other vegetables are raised.

"Hay, potatoes, and turnips are about the only crops that can be grown in the generally poor soil without this special hot water treatment. Timber is found in very small quantities because the few trees on the island are dwarfed. A birch tree is a giant if it stands 15 feet high. About the only mineral found in commercial quantity is sulphur, but its mining is not profitable.

Like the people of many northern regions, the Icelanders have capitalized on fishing for a livelihood. Iceland's fisheries produce cod and herring valued at $5,000,000 a year. When the fishing fleet returns home with a big catch of cod, women in overalls help spread the fish to dry on stones along the shore. When the cod is partly dried, it is cleaned and stacked in heaps like cordwood. Since the present war began, the dried fish have found a ready market in England at high prices."

U. S. Action 'De Facto War,' View of Japanese Press

TOKYO, July 8 (AP)—The United States' dispatch of naval forces to occupy Iceland "is de facto participation in the war," the nationalist newspaper Kokumin said today.

Dispatches reporting the American action appeared under big headlines on the main news pages of all Tokyo newspapers.

Domei, the authoritative Japanese news agency, said that "this action is decisive and must have been taken with strong determination." It means, Domei said, that the United States finally has entered the zone of hostilities designated by Germany and holds "increased possibilities of further aggravation in relations between the United States and Germany."

A special Cabinet session has been called for tomorrow afternoon, but Domei said it understood it would discuss budgetary matters.

Canada: Plan Known

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., July 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said last night the United States Naval force in Iceland is very large and that Canadian troops sent out some time ago to reinforce that island all have been withdrawn to England.

He said he had known for a week about the U. S. plan to enter Iceland and called it "the most significant move yet."

The Prime Minister, on a tour of the West, pointed out that the Canadians had built roads and established bases in Iceland which now would be used by the United States.

Germany: Silence

BERLIN, July 8 (AP)—German officialdom declined to comment today on the arrival of American armed forces in Iceland, but said a statement might be issued within the next 24 hours.

Italy: 'Intervention'

ROME, July 8 (AP)—Rome political circles today said that the arrival of American forces in Iceland "constitutes real and true intervention in European waters."

One highly-placed Fascist commented that "doing this, President Roosevelt has assumed the grave responsibility of sending his ships into a blockade zone."

He declared the action was a violation of the President's promises "not to send American forces or troops outside the continent."

Willkie Backs Iceland Move; Flynn Sees 'Cunning Device'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—President Roosevelt's announcement of the assumption of the defense of Iceland and the presence of American naval forces on that island received wide support in interventionist quarters and rebuke from isolationist spokesmen here today.

Wendell L. Willkie, titular Republican leader, voiced the hope that the President's action would be followed by "other necessary actions to further insure the delivery of our products to Britain," adding that he meant the use of the United States Navy for the protection of American shipments for the defense of the British.

"The occupation of Iceland," he declared, "was a necessary move. As a matter of fact, I advocated such action in a speech I made at a unity rally in Chicago on June 6 as a necessary precaution for the protection of the United States and insuring our ability to protect shipments from the United States to the British Isles."

Hemisphere Defense

Clark M. Eichelberger, Acting Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, hailed the Iceland protection move as "a very important step in the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

"We hope," he continued, "that this will be the prelude to the use of the American Navy in clearing the Atlantic of Nazi pirates. If the United States were now to clear the Atlantic, it would release British ships for use elsewhere and greatly encourage the British in the offensive they have so well begun on the western front."

F. H. Peter Cusick, Executive Secretary of Fight for Freedom, backed the President's action and appealed for the use of the American Navy to clear the Atlantic.

"At long last," he said, "we are taking the initiative away from the Axis powers. If we are to win this fight for freedom, it can only be by bold, forthright action such as we have taken in Iceland.

"We have now gone out of the realim of polite table-talk into the field of battle. Occupation of Iceland shows that this democracy can move faster and more effectively than the crafty Nazi Führer when we are challenged."

The Other Side

John T. Flynn, Chairman of the New York Chapter of the America First Committee, characterized the sending of forces to Iceland as "a cunning device to try to inch the country into war," adding that "now is the time for Congress to assert its Constitutional prerogatives."

The President could not have made such a move if Congress "had not been reduced to a state of a servile shadow," he charged, adding that "the pretension that Iceland is even remotely a part of the Western Hemisphere is a shocking and shameful imposition upon what the President must believe is the ignorance of the American people."

'Turn Backward, O Time'

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 8 — There was a lot of confusion here yesterday as Nashville went through its first workday under daylight saving time in many years, but the State Public Utilities Commission's clock had everybody beat. It started running backward.

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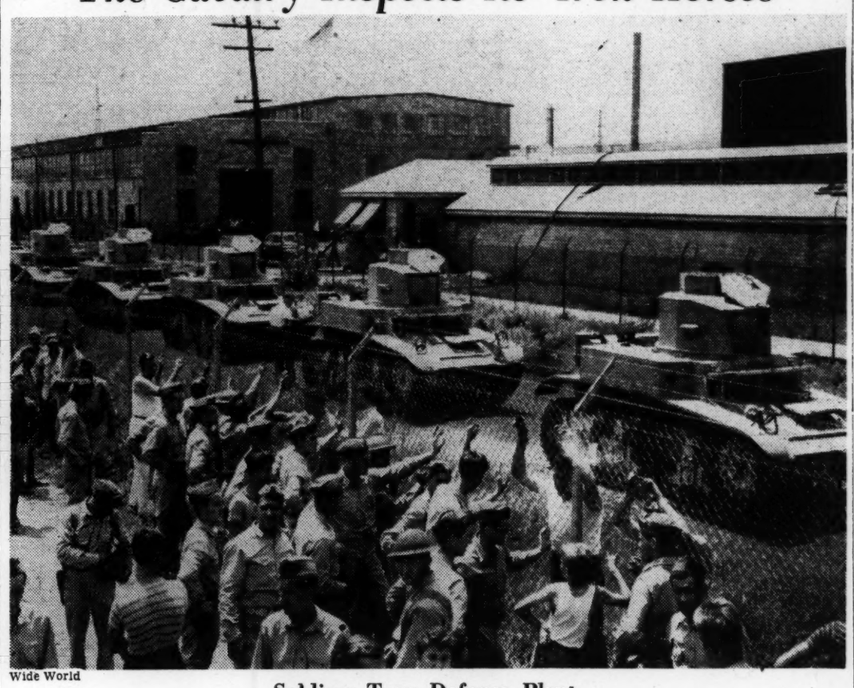


Wide World

Soldiers Tour Defense Plant

Soldiers of the 104th Mechanized Cavalry from the military reservation at Indiantown Gap, Pa., inspect 12-ton tanks inside the grounds of the American Car and Foundry plant at Berwick, Pa. Col. Albert H. Stackpole took the entire regiment to the factory to inspect the machines being provided for them.

Congress Backs Iceland Occupation

Continued from Page 1

fought passage of the lend-lease measure.

It is pointed out that even Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, recognized leader of the Senate's non-intervention forces, did not condemn the move offhand, saying that "if this is a defensive measure it is one thing, but if it is an offensive movement it is quite different." This statement is believed to signify that many non-interventionists are now ready to accept as "defensive" measures acts which they would have bitterly condemned under any and all circumstances a few months ago.

At the same time, Senator Wheeler reiterated past charges that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox were trying to get this country into a shooting war and that "if they get by with this they will move into the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands."

"If they get by with that, then into Dakar," he said.

Congressional leaders, who were informed of the move at a special White House conference a day previously, were unanimous in applauding the measure as one designed to protect both this country and the entire Western Hemisphere against German assault and intrigue.

Senator Walter F. George (D), of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was believed to have been reflecting White House information when he declared that the move was prompted by the necessity of forestalling a probable German invasion of Iceland and that any attack on Britain would almost certainly bring a complementary one on Iceland.

"If the Axis group has nothing but pacific intentions toward the United States, occupation of Iceland by our marine forces will not occasion any collision between this country and Germany," Senator George declared.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, a strong supporter of the President's foreign policy and a leading advocate of all possible aid to the British, noted that the United States was occupying the bridges across the Atlantic and this country should be ready to do the same with the Azores and Cape Verde if there is the slightest indication that Germany is looking in that direction.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, which has frequently been a forerunner of the White House's foreign policy, not only "welcomed" the occupation but also expressed the hope that it was a prelude to the elimination of German piracy from the Atlantic.

"If Germany is successful in defeating Russia, the danger to Britain and the United States will be increased in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. On the other hand, German pre-occupation in Russia presents an excellent opportunity which may never come again for Britain and the United States to take the initiative and turn the tide of battle. If the United States were now to clear the Atlantic, it would release British ships for use elsewhere and greatly encourage the British in the offensive they have so well begun on the western front."

Compost Heap—The Garden's Savings Account

A nationally known authority on soils used to say to his classes in a State college, "Boys, when you get to farming for yourselves, remember that good soil is the secret of good crops, and remember also that the chief requirement of good soil is plenty of humus."

Until recently gardeners and farmers in the New World have not been humus-conservation conscious. We have thrown away or burnt millions of tons of leaves, weeds, thinned-out plants, sod clumps, twigs and limbs, papers, garbage, and lawn clippings.

One imagines there are thousands of home gardeners in cities and villages who wonder why their gardens lack vigor and lushness. In many cases the cause is a deficiency of humus.

What exactly is this humus? Humus is simply decomposed organic material. It is the vital substance which holds moisture in the soil; it keeps the soil loose and friable so that the rains seep down to plants' feeding rootlets; it prevents soil packing and allows oxygen to circulate and thus hasten the change into soluable form of the foods plants need. One needs to keep in mind the fact that all the fertilizer, lime, and dried animal manures we apply are not available until the chemicals in them are absorbed in a liquid. Then, when sufficient moisture is available, the foods are taken up in soluble form by the roots.

Location is Important

Humus comes from manures and other decayed organic material. A compost heap is like an account in a bank. Once it is going, it can be added to, and drawn from each year. As new deposits are put in accumulated interest can be withdrawn. The materials can be placed on the top, and the rich, drak humus dug out at the bottom.

The location of the compost heap is important. It ought to be an inconspicuous place, perhaps in a corner, or behind a garage or other building. It can be shielded from view by shrubs, a grape vine, or trellis. But it ought to be within reach of the hose so that it can be soaked periodically during dry weather. This wetting hastens decompostion of the materials. If there is a low spot available, it will make a good location. The moisture from the ground will hasten the decaying process, and the combination of this plus the pressure of the pile above, keeps the lower foot or two of the pile decomposing very rapidly.

A square or rectangular form is a good way to build a compost heap. Keep the outside edges always a little higher than the central area. This will catch and hold the rain.

The writer puts on a pair of old boots and tramps his compost down at more or less regular intervals. A hard-packed mass of materials will generate some heat; and this is also an aid to decompostion. During dry spells, the hose can be run on it. Three or four times a season, scatter a few pounds of nitrate of soda, bone meal, or 5-8-7 commercial fertilizer over the surface. One gardener uses a few bags of dried animal sheep manure on his compost heap each year. If one is situated so he can secure a few bushels of poultry dressing, it is well worth while to do so. It is possible to build up a compost heape that will be so rich and full of humus material that it can be used almost as fertilizer.

Use Waste Material

A good size heap is usually a matter of more than one season's gathering of materials. From early in the spring until late in the fall, there are various forms of organic waste materials around the home grounds and garden. Several types of materials for the compost heap have already been mentioned. In addition, the following ideas may be helpful. The wood ashes from the fireplaces may well go on the heap. The potash in the ashes is not only a chemical food needed by most plants, but as the rain soaks through the ashes, the chemical reaction helps rot grass, leaves, and other materials. If one has a summer place, garbage can be buried in the heap. Sweepings from barn, garage and woodshed should go into the center of it. In the fall, leaves should be used. Leaf mold is excellent humus, and yet thousands of people burn leaves instead of saving them this way.

There are various uses for the humus one gets from a compost heap. It is excellent for boxes in which one is starting seeds. It may be spread around flowers and shrubs and worked into the soil as one uses fertilizer. And as a mulching material it is as good as anything with the possible exception of fine peat moss. As a mulch one can use an inch to two inch covering and it holds moisture in the soil during July and August.

H. S. P.

A Tuesday feature

U. S. Occupation of Iceland

Continued from Page 1

post in Iceland, the United States extends its "neutrality patrol" 2,600 miles across the North Atlantic, 750 miles beyond Greenland's southernmost cape, and within 500 miles of Scotland.

3. The United States, Mr. Roosevelt specifically advised Congress, will take full charge of guaranteeing the free seas from the American shoreline to Iceland and will shelter lend-lease shipping through all but the short, final leg of the Nazi blockade. By means of the bases it has acquired in Newfoundland, Greenland and Iceland, the United States is now, as never before, in a position to do this. Its action will vastly improve the protection to merchantmen crossing the vital North Atlantic routes, will hasten the delivery of arms to Britain and will free British naval forces for urgent duty elsewhere.

4. By deed and not by words alone the United States has taken the initiative to give new assurance to the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere that it means business when it talks about guaranteeing the New World from Nazi aggression.

5. It is expected that the presence of American forces, "strong enough for any eventuality," may possibly deter Germany from an all-out submarine and air warfare in the Atlantic over which the United States is now taking preponderant charge, unless the Nazis want to precipitates American entry into the war.

From the record it appears that Great Britain took the initiative in advising Iceland to invite American forces to take over the protection of the island, but it would not be surprising to learn that Mr. Roosevelt, in one of his frequent conferences with Viscount Halifax, suggested this step himself.

In any event, on July 1 what should happen but that the President should get a message from Hermann Jonasson, Prime Minister of Iceland, inviting the United States to do just that, and it took all of the same day for Mr. Roosevelt to decide that it was a good idea and return a communication accepting all of the conditions which Mr. Jonasson set forth as essential. The main conditions were that the United States respect the integrity and sovereignty of Iceland during and after the occupation and guarantee to withdraw all forces immediately upon the conclusion of the war.

The authority for the President's action resides in his great constitutional powers as Commander-in-Chief of the Nation's armed forces under which his initiative in the field of defense is very wide indeed.

German Plans

In his reply to Prime Minister Jonasson, the President declared that it was "imperative that the integrity and independence of Iceland should be preserved" from potential German attack and he asserted that the Nazis had amply shown that they were acting on "only too clearly apparent plans for world conquest including the domination of the peoples of the new world."

Canadian Cost of Living Bonus In War Weighed by Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 8—The Government's suggestion that a cost of living bonus should be given to all workmen throughout Canadian industry appears to be meeting with fairly general approval. How the idea has been received by individual plant executives and how soon it will be put into effect by them remains to be seen.

What the Department of Labor's suggestion means is that the Government is determined that there shall be no break up of any of the dikes against inflation.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has its controllers and administrators of various commodities and services engaged in preventing runaway rises in prices. The Foreign Exchange Control Board is keeping the rein on currency values. As part of the vigilant campaign against inflation, wages have been held quite generally to levels set at the higher rates ruling between 1926 and 1929.

In cases where wage increases were given since 1929, these increased rates have been the basic figures.

As a safety valve, to prevent labor being placed at a disadvantage, an order in council which established the "fair and reasonable basis for wages, provided that cost of living increases should be covered by corresponding wage bonuses. The principle was laid down in this order in council. Now it is given more definite form and wider application.

Aim of Industrial Peace

The object of the present amendments to the order in council is "to maintain industrial peace during the war." This is naturally the basis of the Government's entire labor policy at this time. The changes were founded on the reports of two conciliation boards which have been investigating claims of railway workers.

The reports recommended that a cost of living bonus of $1.93 a week should be awarded to all railway employees receiving $25 a week or less, but the Labor Department accepted the view of the minority of the board that the bonus should apply to all employees.

That, it is claimed by the Minister of Labor, Norman McLarty, and his associates, is in accord with the spirit of the order in council. The Government's decision is not mandatory, but it is urgently requested and the application of the principle to all of Canada's workers is recommended.

The Government's order cannot with "the stroke of an enchanter's wand" bring the bonus immediately to all of Canada's three million workers. There are some classes of workmen who come under provincial jurisdiction, but as Mr. McLarty believes, there is every reason to hope that Provinces will co-operate to the full. The order, however, does apply to all industries under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, that is to all industries engaged in war production, it will be brought into operation through the agency of the conciliation machinery.

If workmen request the bonus from their employers, and if the employers refuse, the workers can ask for a board of conciliation. If the board, which is governed by the Department's ruling, decides that the bonus should be granted, it will apply not to the plant alone where the demand originated but to the whole industry of which it forms a part.

Cost of living bonuses have already been put into effect by the mining companies, pulp and paper plants, and by some other industries so that the process has had a fair start.

According to the original order in council, which in this respect is not amended, adjustments in wages to take care of cost of living changes are not to be made oftener than quarterly, and only when the cost of essential commodities show a change of at least 5 per cent.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, cost of living has risen by about 7.7 per cent since the order in council was passed, and it was on this that the award of $1.93 a week for railway employees was calculated. There is also the proviso that if living costs decline by more than 5 per cent, the bonus may be correspondingly reduced, but there seems to be little likelihood that in wartime such a situation would arise.

Checks and Balances

In giving wider practical application to the cost of living bonus principle, the Minister of Labor has made it clear that the Government intends to stand by its assurances to the workmen. If it did not do this, in the Minister's opinion, the whole system of checks and balances against inflation would fall into disrepute and might as well ultimately be discarded. During the World War wages and prices got entirely out of hand. Wages more than doubled between 1913 and 1920. The index rose from 100 to 207, while the railway wage index increased from 113 to 221.

Voluntary co-operation rather than compulsion remains the policy of the Government in relation to the findings of boards of conciliation, but backed by the determination that war production must not be delayed, the Government's power of moral suasion gains strength. The amendments to the order in council, providing for the new standard for all workers cover all war industries, transport utilities, coal mining, and shipbuilding.

Boards of conciliation are ordered to recommend cost of living bonuses in accord with bureau of statistics figures. In the original order in council, it was stated that a bonus "may properly be paid." It is now mandatory on the boards to recommend it, except in circumstances, likely to be very limited in number, "where good cause shall be shown."

Canada's wartime labor laws, laid down in parliamentary statutes and orders in council, recognize fully freedom of association and collective bargaining and regulations concerning the operation of boards of conciliation are painstakingly devised.

Quite recently a weakness in the conciliation machinery was repaired by the appointment of an Industrial Disputes Investigation Commission which will invesigate applications for conciliation boards immediately to discover whether boards are really required.

Some delays and frustration in the operation of conciliation boards will thus be avoided. The unemployment insurance plan just inaugurated has been another step in the general policy of satisfying the workmen.

A question which one hears discussed at this time, however, is whether recommendations of boards of conciliation when approved by the Government will automatically come into operation, but that will doubtless depend on whether strikes affecting the war effort become more frequent and menacing. In the meantime the successful operation of the conciliation system depends on the spirit of co-operation supported and guided by the Government's persuasive powers.

Wood: 'Another Step'

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee, said last night that occupation of Iceland by American Naval forces "can be considered as another step to edge us into the war."

In a speech prepared for delivery over the Mutual Broadcasting System, he asserted that the American people were united in a determination to defend the Western Hemisphere, but added:

"If Hemisphere defense involves the seizing of the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, Dakar, or Iceland, as has just been announced, there would be no unity, for this seizure can be considered as another step to edge us into the war, not for defense."

Nazi Handwriting in Turkey: Bankers Buy Foreign Holdings

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 8 (AP)—German bankers, pursuing the financial conquest of Europe in the wake, and sometimes in advance, of the Nazi armies, have begun buying out French and Belgian holdings in Turkey.

For money they apparently are using funds extracted from the occupied countries.

The present operations in Turkey, as described by a competent source, are only a small part of the campaign which began with the German occupation of Paris, where the writer learned some of the details.

Using both financial and political pressure, the Germans are ferreting out the vast network of French investments in Europe to supply their increasing demands for foreign exchange.

Although French and Belgian investments in Turkey are comparatively small, Germany needs their credits in Turkey to pay for her increased purchases here. A score of German bankers arrived in a group a few weeks ago.

Germany gets 400,000,000 francs daily from France under the armistice agreement to pay costs of the German occupation. But since the actual cost is reported to be much less than that, a surplus is left over with which to buy out French holdings in France and abroad. (The franc has a nominal value of about 2.3 cents.)

The Germans therefore can afford to make enticing offers for French foreign investments.

For example, they are offering the French 35 to 37 francs a Turkish lira, while the present rate of exchange is 33 francs for the lira.

Even then the Germans make a good thing of it. It takes two German marks to buy a lira, but the Germans have arbitrarily declared two marks worth 40 francs.

So with two marks they get 40 francs, and use only 33 to 37 of the francs to buy the lira.

If enticing offers fail, pressure of the Vichy Government may be brought to bear. For example, the informant said that when Germany bought control last winter of the Bor mines in Yugoslavia, richest copper mines in Europe, the principal holders were summoned to Vichy and told they must sell as part of the "collaboration" with Germany.

High German authorities are reported making an investigation of that deal, however. The stock then was selling for 1,300 francs a share. Terms of sale leaked out in advance to a few French investors, who, the informant said, bought in shares for 2,000 francs and sold them to the Germans for 3,500 francs.

English Roof Thatchers Busy Teaching Trade

LONDON (AP)—England's 200 first class roof thatchers are greatly in demand since restoration of cottages for evacuees has been ordered on a large scale.

Women are now learning the art, instruction being given in schools established by local councils.

News Leaked About Iceland

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Stephen Early, White House Secretary, today labeled as a fair statement a news dispatch from London which had this to say of the disclosure by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, that United States forces were to occupy Iceland:

"The Germans might have taken advantage of that confusion and British troops as well as United States marines and sailors might have been involved in resultant slaughter."

Senator Wheeler said last week he had information that the occupation was to come soon; it was not officially announced until yesterday.

The dispatch said the British were angry because Mr. Wheeler had given away a military secret involving British troops.

To a press conference question as to whether he thought the mention of possible slaughter was a fair statement of the situation, Mr. Early replied, "I think that is right."

The Presidential Secretary dismissed reports that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, new Commander of Britain's Middle East forces, had said American manpower was needed to win the war.

Mr. Early said the last thing he had heard from London was that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had said to give Britain the tools and she would do the job.

"I take it," he said, "this General is a subordinate to the Prime Minister."

Mr. Early said he was not talking about the number or type of men who were in Iceland or would be sent there. He said he had not heard of a report from London that an airline would be established between Iceland and the United States.

Notes Exchanged by President And Iceland Prime Minister

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Following are the messages exchanged July 1 between President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister of Iceland:

From the Prime Minister:

In a conversation of June 24th, the British Minister explained that British forces in Iceland are required elsewhere. At the same time, he stressed the immense importance of adequate defense of Iceland. He also called my attention to the declaration of the President of the United States to the effect that he must take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the Western Hemisphere—one of the President's measures is to assist in the defense of Iceland—and that the President is therefore prepared to send here immediately United States troops to supplement and eventually to replace the British force here. But that he does not consider that he can take this course except at the invitation of the Iceland Government.

After careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Iceland Government, in view of the present state of affairs, admit that this measure is in accordance with the interest of Iceland, and therefore are ready to entrust the protection of Iceland to United States on the following conditions:

1. United States promises to withdraw all their military forces land, air and sea from Iceland immediately on conclusion of present war.

2. United States further promise to recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland and to exercise their best efforts with those powers which will negotiate the peace treaty at the conclusion of the present war in order that such treaty shall likewise recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland.

3. United States promise not to interfere with Government of Iceland neither while their forces remain in this country nor afterwards.

4. United States promise to organize the defense of the country in such a way as to ensure the greatest possible safety for the inhabitants themselves and assure that they suffer minimum disturbance from military activities; these activities being carried out in consultation with Iceland authorities as far as possible. Also because of small population of Iceland and consequent danger to nation from presence of a numerous army, great care must be taken that only picked troops are sent here. Military authorities should be also instructed to keep in mind that Icelanders have been unarmed for centuries and are entirely unaccustomed to military discipline and conduct of troops towards the inhabitants of the country should be ordered accordingly.

5. United States undertake defense of the country without expense to Iceland and promise compensation for all damage occasioned to the inhabitants by their military activities.

6. United States promise to further interests of Iceland in every way in their power, including that of supplying the country with sufficient necessities, of securing necessary shipping to and from the country and of making in other respects favorable commercial and trade agreements with it.

7. Iceland Government expects that declaration made by President in this connection will be in agreement with these promises on the part of Iceland, and Government would much appreciate its being given the opportunity of being cognizant with wording of this declaration before it is published.

8. On the part of Iceland it is considered obvious that if United States undertake defense of the country it must be strong enough to meet every eventuality and particularly in the beginning it is expected that as far as possible effort will be made to prevent any special danger in connection with change-over, Iceland Government lays special stress on there being sufficient airplanes for defensive purposes wherever they are required and they can be used as soon as decision is made for United States to undertake the defense of the country.

This decision is made on the part of Iceland as an absolutely free and sovereign state and it is considered as a matter of course that United States will from the beginning recognize this legal status of the country, both states immediately exchanging diplomatic representatives.

The President's Reply:

I have received your message in which you have informed me that after careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Iceland Government, in view of the present state of affairs, admits that the sending to Iceland of United States troops to supplement and eventually to replace the present British forces there would be in accordance with the interests of Iceland and that, therefore, the Iceland Government is ready to entrust the protection of Iceland to the United States on the following considerations:

(Here the eight points of the Prime Minister's message were repeated verbatim.)

You further state that this decision is made on the part of Iceland as an absolutely free and sovereign state and that it is considered as a matter of course that the United States will from the beginning recognize the legal status of Iceland, both states immediately exchanging diplomatic representatives.

I take pleasure in confirming to you hereby that the conditions set forth in your communication now under acknowledgment are fully acceptable to the Government of the United States and that these conditions will be observed in the relations between the United States and Iceland. I may further say that it will give me pleasure to request of the Congress its agreement in order that diplomatic representatives may be exchanged between our two countries.

It is the announced policy of the Government of the United States to undertake to join with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere in the defense of the New World against any attempt at aggression. In the opinion of this Government, it is imperative that the integrity and independence of Iceland should be preserved because of the fact that any occupation of Iceland by a power whose only too clearly apparent plans for world conquest include the domination of the peoples of the New World would at once directly menace the security of the entire Western Hemisphere.

It is for that reason that in response to your message, the Government of the United States will send immediately troops to supplement and eventually to replace the British forces now there.

The steps so taken by the Government of the United States are taken in full recognition of the sovereignty and independence of Iceland and with the clear understanding that American military or naval forces sent to Iceland will in no wise interfere in the slightest degree with the internal and domestic affairs of the Icelandic people; and with the further understanding that immediately upon the termination of the present international emergency, all such military and naval forces will be at once withdrawn leaving the people of Iceland in full sovereign control of their own territory.

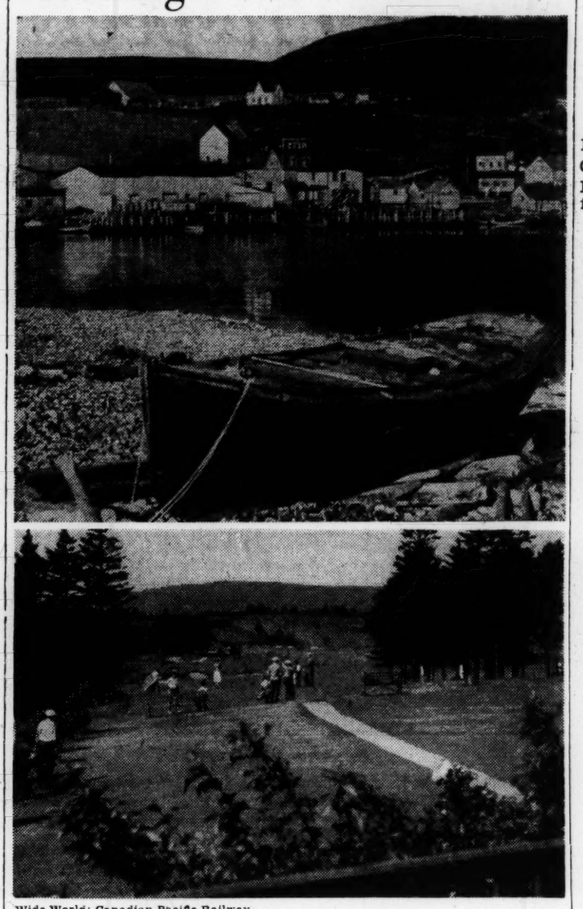
The people of Iceland hold a proud position among the democracies of the world, with a historic tradition of freedom and of individual liberty which is more than 1,000 years old. It is, therefore, all the more appropriate that in response to your message, the Government of the United States, while undertaking this defensive measure for the preservation of the independence and security of the democracies of the New World should at the same time be afforded the privilege of co-operating in this manner with your Government in the defense of the historic democracy of Iceland.

I am communicating this message, for their information, to the Governments of all the other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Dutch-Finnish Relations Broken by Exile Regime

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—The Netherlands Government-in-Exile announced yesterday that it had broken off diplomatic relations with Finland because its representatives in Helsingfors "could in the present circumstances no longer serve any useful purpose."

Greetings From Nova Scotia



Wide World; Canadian Pacific Railway

Scenes in the Land of Evangeline

Upper—A fishing hamlet on the French shore above Yarmouth. Lower—The Pines golf course at Digby.

All-Expense Tours Open Way For Vacations in Nova Scotia

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The highspots of western Nova Scotia are being offered to New England vacationists in a series of all-expense tours from Boston during July and August by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Combining ocean, rail, and motor travel, the tours are divided into two classes. There are eight-day Land of Evangeline trips costing $79.05 and five-day week-end tours at $46.05. The tours include stays at the Lakeside Inn at Yarmouth, Pines Hotel at Digby, and Cornwallis Inn at Kentville.

The eight-day tours sail from Boston via Eastern Steamship Lines on Sundays at 5 p. m., arriving at Yarmouth, N. S., on Mondays at 7 a. m., while the shorter excursions leave Boston on Fridays and arrive at Yarmouth 7 a. m. Saturdays.

The all-expense rates cover meals and berth in outside stateroom in both directions on the steamer, transfers to and from the various hotels, railroad fares and parlor car charges and meals on route.

The Lakeside Inn at Yarmouth is situated on Milo Lakes where every facility for yachting, canoeing, and other water sports is available to the vacationist. At Digby the Pines Hotel offers its unique glass-enclosed salt water swimming pool as well as one of the finest golf courses in Nova Scotia to its visitors. From here the tourist can make trips into the surrounding countryside—to the Lookout on North Mountain, where on a clear day one can see for miles around.

Kentville, with its attractive Cornwallis Inn, is the center of the Evangeline Country and is in the heart of the apple orchard region. It is also the starting point for a visit to Grand Prè Park, with its interesting statue of Evangeline and Acadian museum.

New Travel Route

On July 15, Burlington Trailways, subsidiary bus line of the Burlington Railroad, will inaugurate four-hour bus service between Sheridan and Greybull, Wyo., and the Cody gateway to Yellowstone Park. This will enable vacationists to combine both the Black Hills of South Dakota and Yellowstone National Park in a single trip in much less time than formerly was possible. Heretofore the only transportation connection between these two vacation lands has been by way of Billings, Montana, to the north. The new "cut-off" route is through the heart of the scenic Big Horn Mountains, and reduces by many hours previous time for travel between the Newcastle gateway to the Black Hills and the Cody gateway.

Streamlined Coaches

For the comfort and convenience of its passengers traveling to Canada this summer the Delaware & Hudson Railroad is providing modernistic, streamlined coaches. The colorful new cars, with air-conditioning, indirect lighting, linen headrests, reclining chairs, and other features, have been introduced in anticipation of increased travel to Montreal and Eastern Canadian cities this summer, on the daylight run of the Laurentian, from New York to Montreal. Under the summer schedules of the Laurentian, the trip to Montreal may easily be made by day from cities as far south as Wilmington, and as far west as Harrisburg or Buffalo, connecting either at New York or Albany with the fast day train to Canada.

Coach Train Meals

Here's the latest innovation to make rail travel economical: room-service in coaches. The Illinois Central, in an effort to make travel in its "economy-travel-cars" even more attractive, are now offering to serve tourists right at their seats. Meals from the dining-car are served at one's seat in a coach for 50 cents and less. A typical dinner includes a meat or egg dish, potatoes and vegetables, bread and beverages. Breakfast is served for moderate charges also, this service being available to coach-travelers on trains between Chicago and various points, including connections for California by way of New Orleans, or in the new streamlined City of Miami.

Train Puffs

The Chicago and North Western Railway will spend almost $37,000,000 this year for the maintenance and improvement of roadways and existing equipment . . . America's first diesel-powered, streamline train, the Burlington Route's Pioneer Zephyr, is in daily service between St. Louis and Burlington, Iowa . . . Rock Island Lines announce mammoth powpow of 50 Indian tribes in their native regalia to be held at Anadarko, Oklahoma, Aug. 20-23 . . . Heaviest travel movement in years is forecast for the Western Railroads by Hugh W. Siddall, Chairman, Transcontinental Passenger Association, who points out that passenger traffic for these roads during the first four months of 1941 showed an increase of 15 to 30 per cent.

Roosevelt's Message On Iceland Step

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Congress, announcing landing in Iceland of United States forces, follows:

I am transmitting herewith for the information of the Congress a message I received from the Prime Minister of Iceland on July 1, and the reply I addressed on the same day to the Prime Minister of Iceland in response to this message.

In accordance with the understanding so reached, forces of the United States Navy have today arrived in Iceland in order to supplement, and eventually to replace, the British forces which have until now been stationed in Iceland in order to insure the adequate defense of that country.

As I stated in my message to the Congress of Sept. 3 last regarding the acquisition of certain naval and air bases from Great Britain in exchange for certain overage destroyers, considerations of safety from overseas attacks are fundamental.

The United States cannot permit the occupation by Germany of strategic outposts in the Atlantic to be used as air or naval bases for eventual attack against the Western Hemisphere. We have no desire to see any change in the present sovereignty of those regions.

Foundation of Security

Assurance that such outposts in our defense frontier remain in friendly hands is the very foundation of our national security and of the national security of every one of the independent nations of the New World.

For the same reason substantial forces of the United States have now been sent to the bases acquired last year from Great Britain in Trinidad and in British Guiana, in the south, in order to forestall any pincers movement undertaken by Germany should not be able successfully to employ such tactics through sudden seizure of strategic points in the South Atlantic and in the North Atlantic.

The occupation of Iceland by Germany would constitute a serious threat in three dimensions:

The threat against Greenland and the northern portion of the North American continent, including the islands which lie off it.

The threat against all shipping in the North Atlantic.

The threat against the steady flow of munitions to Britain—which is a matter of broad policy clearly approved by the Congress.

Imperative Step

It is, therefore, imperative that the approaches between the Americas and those strategic outposts, the safety of which this country regards as essential to its national security and which it must therefore defend, shall remain open and free from all hostile activity or threat thereof.

As Commander in Chief I have consequently issued orders to the Navy that all necessary steps be taken to insure the safety of communications in the approaches between Iceland and the United States, as well as on the seas between the United States and all other strategic outposts.

This government will insure the adequate defense of Iceland with full recognition of the independence of Iceland as a sovereign state.

In my message to the Prime Minister of Iceland I have given the people of Iceland the assurance that the American forces sent there would in no way interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of that country, and that immediately upon the termination of the present international emergency all American forces will be at once withdrawn, leaving the people of Iceland and their government in full and sovereign control of their own territory.

Byrnes Takes Oath of Office

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—James F. Byrnes was sworn in at the White House today as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Before an assembly of officials, friends, and members of his family, the former Senator from South Carolina took the oath of office. The oath was administered by an old friend, Chief Justice Richard Whaley of the United States Court of Claims.

Mr. Byrnes' hand rested on a Bible opened to the 82nd Psalm where it read:

"Defend the poor and the fatherless, do justice to the afflicted and needy. Deliver the poor and the needy, rid them out of the hand of the wicked."

Among those watching was Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, whose appointment to the Supreme Court was confirmed by the Senate yesterday. When Mr. Jackson is sworn in, the court will be up to its full membership of nine.

Cabinet members, Supreme Court Justices, Senators and Congressmen, including the entire South Carolina delegation, and a large group from South Carolina crowded Mr. Roosevelt's office to watch Mr. Byrnes take the oath.

Senator Byrnes, popular with Republican legislators as well as with his Democratic colleagues, was confirmed by the Senate immediately upon receipt of his nomination by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Jackson, Attorney General since early last year, won Senate approval by a voice vote yesterday over the outspoken protest of Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland. The seventh Supreme Court justice named by President Roosevelt, Mr. Jackson has not indicated when he will take the oath of office.

Senator Tydings contended that Mr. Jackson was "unfit" for the judiciary and as attorney general had attempted to "veto the laws of Congress" by declining to prosecute Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, columnists, on charges of criminal libel.

Colorado's Tokens Likely to Go Plastic

DENVER, Colo., July 8 (AP)—Plastics may replace aluminum and steel in Colorado's sales tax tokens and motor vehicle license plates.

The State's Aluminum supply has been consumed "and no one even pays any attention to our orders for more," said Roy Best, Warden of the State Prison where both tokens and plates are made.

"We shouldn't use steel if it is needed for defense purposes," commented Farrington R. Carpenter, Director of the Department of Revenue. "Plastics are made from agricultural products, and use of plastics would help our farmers."

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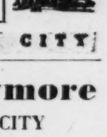

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Current Art Exhibitions—Midweek Prospects on the Radio

Modern French Paintings On Display at Harvard

By Dorothy Adlow

There has been placed on exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, a display of paintings by modern French masters. Beautifully installed and well lighted, the exhibition will be a summer attraction in Cambridge. Some of the pictures come from the Museum collection, some from private owners, and several have been lent by Dumbarton Oaks. Harvard University has been the recipient recently of the latter collection, which, though dedicated chiefly to medieval art, has not passed by the modern effort.

The Fogg exhibition is free of pedantic labeling and analysis. The works of these Frenchmen each command interest for intrinsic qualities, irrespective of technique. As the years pass by the paintings work themselves free of the entanglements of rhetoric and abject or over-effusive explanation. Claude Monet heads off the display with a still-life crisply and luminously painted. Already the pace has been set for the broad brush-stroke, the vigorous accent, the bold placing of hues. But Monet is but a beginner when compared with the ingenuity and enterprise of his neighbors.

* * *

Harvard has always been partial to Edgar Degas. In this exhibition there is the charming small self-portrait of Degas. There is one of the "baigneuse" figures in pastels. There is a charming portrait of Julie Belleli, done in 1860 and resembling Ingres, to whom Degas was devoted. The "Cotton Merchants of New Orleans" is familiar to Bostonians, executed with a casual realism inspired by the camera.

Most delightful, however, is the genre scene from Dumbarton Oaks, "La Repetition de Chant." Degas could compose with rhythmical vigor; he could illustrate with cynical pungency. He captured the spirit of an epoch.

Paul Cézanne's "Provencal Landscape" adds dignity and thought to the exhibition. His preoccupation with concrete design, with the solid and lasting elements was rewarded. This landscape is so clear, so fresh in spite of the ponderous manner in which the artist approached paint. We may follow the sensitive modulations of color, each stroke and tint of which is eloquent in the pictorial plan. Cézanne's influence penetrates the entire exhibition. His pursuit of the plastic becomes almost an obsession with Amadeo Modigliani who is handsomely represented in a portrait of a lady.

* * *

A still-life by Henri Matisse shows the fluid ease with which that Frenchman handles his brush, the eager pursuit of the arabesque. Matisse shows the mood of release, and although he probably paints with great concentration, achieves an effect of buoyancy and abandon. The modern French painters swing on a pendulum between the extremes of spontaneity and calculation.

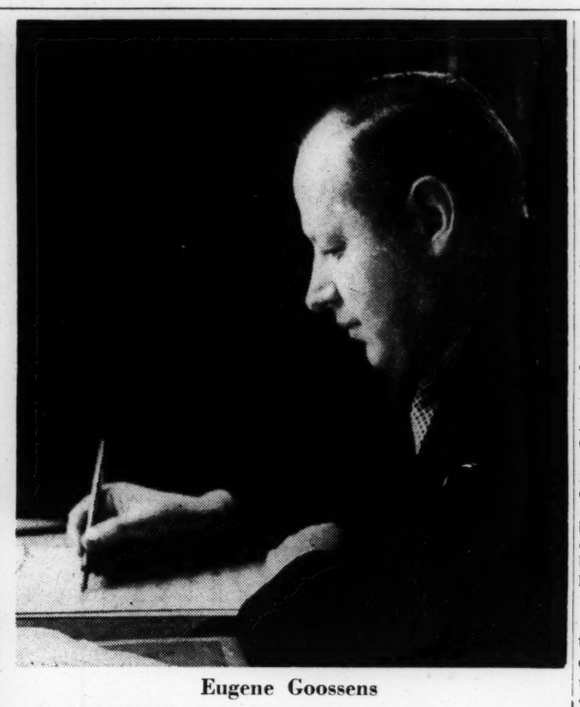
Van Gogh's "Roulin, The Postman," is included. Van Gogh appears to have converted his loyal friend from postman into a seeming army general. The blue uniform and brass buttons and formidable beard were painted with expressionistic fervor. There is a "Portrait of a Clown" by Georges Rouault. It is painted in the earlier style of that Frenchman when he used his brush impetuously, streaking and splattering the pigment over the surface. From the alleged carelessness there comes through a brooding stirring portrait. Rouault was also an expressionist, taking all sorts of liberties with his medium to achieve force and emotional effect. Many of the pictures at the Fogg will seem untidy to those who wish for clarity and neatness.

* * *

Bonnard's "The Open Window" reveals the beauty of sheer color as the impressionists put it to work. The tonalities are pearly, opalescent, ethereal. A Picasso nearby seems to have come from the ink bottle, a brooding portrait, dark and ominous. There are two typical portraits by Henri Toulouse-Lautrec. And there is a charming still-life by Dunoyer de Segonzac. Here is a Frenchman painting with an opulent brush, converting a straw hat, a parasol, a basket of freshly gathered flowers into a living vibrant portrait. De Segonzac possesses qualities both emotional and intellectual. He seems closest kin to Renoir who rose above any one modern movement using paint in whatever way he desired to achieve his ends. Renoir, too, is represented in the Fogg Exhibition.

Elisabeth Rethberg

Metropolitan Opera Company soprano who will begin a series of summer concerts, Friday, 9:30 p. m., to be heard over New England stations of the Colonial Network, except WAAB.



Eugene Goossens

To conduct the New York Philharmonic-Symphony tonight at the Lewisohn Stadium, 9:30 p. m., WEEI.

Americas Seen as Half Worlds Needing Deeper Ties for Unity

By Millicent Taylor

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 8—Only if the United States will deepen itself culturally and spiritually, will it be able to do its share in joining with Latin America to establish a new world of the Americas, Waldo Frank, of the New School for Social Research, told the International Conference of New Education Fellowship yesterday.

Dr. Frank declared that Pan Americanism in the accepted sense of the Good Neighbor policy—coordination of cultural and commercial relations through the exchange of students and professors, art, literature and commerce—is but a mere gesture without developing "an inward life of truth and beauty" and an appreciation of the peoples to the South.

Over Score of Countries

Dr. Frank, addressing more than 1,000 delegates from 22 countries, described the civilization of the two Americas as two "half-worlds" which must come together, but contended that "our half-world (unlike America Hispana, which knows its deficiences) believes it is whole, as do all half-worlds basically incomplete, the Nazis among others," he said. "If we continue to rely principally on mechanical and external agencies to shape, defend and nourish our world, won't we grow progressively weaker?" he asked.

"The difference between the United States and the Nazis is real," he granted, "but there is a profound element of truth in the Hispano-American distrust. If we go down to Latin America with our machines but in ignorance of their true relation to man, and in ignorance of the truths and dignity of the Mexican peasant, of the Brazilian woodsman, of the Gaucho on the pampas and of the Andean mountaineer, we of the United States take along, without the violence—the essential callousness and blind destructiveness that in a virulent form becomes the armies of Hitler," he said.

"Americans must develop an inward life, an intimate world of truth and beauty which they have neglected, to avoid carrying to Latin America a blight of ignorance instead of coming as creative brothers."

In conclusion he said:

"Let us begin to let speak dramatically the intimate still, eternal voices that make men know what is man, and what is the true food of man. Our spiritual appetite will grow; our knowledge will grow, and then we will be aware of the deep treasures of America Hispana; treasures needed by us as they need ours. . . . Then we shall be about our true business; the creating of the new, the American, world.

"Despite a political exchange between the two Americas, superficial and largely insincere, and an economic exchange inevitably dominated by big business, the actual life-exchange between the two Americas is practically nonexistent," he said.

Man Must Free Himself

Dr. Frank saw a breakdown and perversion of certain liberal movements of the past century in Europe as stemming from man's ignorance of the true nature of man and of human relations.

"Rousseau and Karl Marx and others thought the end of the tyranny of certain institutions would mean freedom as if man's deepest problem were not to free himself from the inherent tyrannies of his own nature," he said.

"Ignorance of itself and of the true relations between class and class, nation and nation, race and race, man and his origin, is even deeper in the Americas, especially in the United States, where today the nations are faced with a need to reconstruct society and recreate a definition of man.

"To face our task we must have power and mastery, mutual harmony of action, on levels far deeper than the sort of military and economic co-operation which ignore human motives and—as contemporary history has shown—can be betrayed in a day," he declared.

Dr. Frank addressed the general evening session last night following an address on uniting the democracies of the English-speaking world, by Clarence Streit, Chairman of Federal Union.

The second day of the six-day conference of the Fellowship, the eighth International Conference of this organization and the first held in the Western Hemisphere, initiated the program of 43 study group meetings and six lecture-seminars meeting daily, in addition to two other general sessions, addressed yesterday on the future of peace by Horace M. Kallen of the New School for Social Research and on minorities by H. M. Bond, President of Fort Valley State School (for Negroes), Georgia.

An international tea, the opening of the Office of Indian Affairs' Indian exhibit, a showing of documentary films, music of the Americas, and after the meeting last night a festival of folk music and dances presented by nationalities societies from Detroit, foreign students of the University of Michigan, and the tropical orchestra and dancers from Mexico, completed a day which gave conferees little time merely to twirl their educational thumbs.

Position of Minority Groups

H. M. Bond, speaking on minority groups in a democracy, described the minority groups in a machine civilization as "far from being a symbol of tragedy or of human incapacity" but as a social structure which "provides a means by which the self-respect of the individual may be preserved" while adjusting itself to the demands of the machine order.

The minority enjoys an advantage over the majority, according to Dr. Bond, because the majority "has convinced itself that it has won the victory, that its goals are achieved, that it is the people. The man of a minority on the other hand even in a democracy has unfilled desires, not to be as others but to be able to reject the way of life of those others if he chooses.

"And this is something of supreme freedom . . . he sits in the city gates and yet he is not a part of the city. He hears great argument about pro and con. . . . The act of observation and reflection serves as a constantly recurring discipline for his own critical faculties, far from urging him to strive for assimilation with the majority, enable him to perceive that the majority after all in its present status has not too much to offer to a civilized human being."

This, according to Dr. Bond, himself a member of a minority race, accounts largely for majority persecution of minorities, and he declared further that the world has, down through history, been richly fertilized by these peoples who have survived through suffering and held on to an "unrealized ideal."

Summer Theater in Cambridge

The Cambridge Summer Theater began its second season last evening at Brattle Hall with "The Lady Has a Heart" and with Elissa Landi as the first of a series of visiting stars. The play is not a new one. It was presented in New York as far back as the autumn of 1937 with Miss Landi in the principal role. A revival of it reached Boston in the spring of 1939, with Miss Landi once more as the leading player.

Ladislaus Bus-Fekete, who wrote the original play from which Edward B. Roberts has prepared the present translation, fashioned a slender comedy on the theme of the valet who turned out to be equal to his master. Barrie had something of the same notion in "The Admirable Crichton." In the current play, no tropical island is employed as the dramatic means for developing the potentialities of the young man who is the hero. Instead, he goes into politics, is elected a parliamentary deputy, continues to serve his master, the Prime Minister, in private employ as a valet, and faces him on the floor of the House as one of the Socialist opposition.

To add romantic complications, it is not too difficult to suspect that the Prime Minister's daughter, who is the wife of an ambitious but not too promising politician, will find the servant the better man of the two, and that her irritation at the valet's advancement will change before the evening is done. This artificial type of playwriting never goes very far below the surface of the characters. It is light entertainment in a conversational vein that proceeds more or less according to pattern.

The company last evening did not seem to play together too well. But that is something which is likely to improve as the week proceeds. Miss Landi made the Countess Katinka, daughter of the Prime Minister, a creature of mingled haughtiness and impulse. The Countess at best is a synthetic character. John Grogan as the valet made the most of his opportunities in a pleasant role. Paul Wilson as the Prime Minister seemed uncertain of his lines. Robert E. Perry as the rising politician and Ruth Hermansen as the wife of the Prime Minister carried out their assignments with ease. **E. F. M.**

Esplanade Programs

Paul Cherkassky has been invited by Arthur Fiedler to conduct the Esplanade concert Wednesday night. Programs through Friday for the concerts, which are given each evening except Saturday at the Hatch Memorial Shell on Storrow Embankment, near the foot of Mt. Vernon Street, are as follows:

Tonight

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Symphony No. 8 in F major.. Beethoven
Introduction to Act III, "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
Scherzo from Incidental Music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" .. Mendelssohn
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
March, "Semper Fidelis" ..... Sousa

Wednesday, July 9, at 8:30

Paul Cherkassky, Guest Conductor
Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Symphony No. 4, in A major, "Italian" ..... Mendelssohn
Polonaise from the Opera, "Eugen Onegin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Meditation from the Opera, "Thais" ..... Massenet
Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus
Two Spanish Dances ..... Moszkowski
I. G minor. II. Bolero.
Torch Dance from Incidental Music to "Henry VIII" ..... Edward German

Thursday, July 10, at 8:30

March, "Calling All Workers" Eric Coates
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" Mendelssohn
Irish Tune from County Derry .....
..... Arr. by Grainger
Finale, Fourth Symphony, in F minor ..... Tchaikovsky
"Espana" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
"Deep River," Negro Spiritual ..... Arr. by Jacchia
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
March, "On the Esplanade" ..... Bodge

Friday, July 11, at 8:30

Hungarian March, "Rakoczy," from "The Damnation of Faust" .... Berlios
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
"Eroica" Symphony, No. 3, Second Movement Scherzo ..... Beethoven
March Slav ..... Tchaikovsky
Prelude to "La Traviata" ..... Verdi
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Calliet
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" Sousa

Screen News

Roland Young is going into the cast of the still untitled film, in which Greta Garbo will star. He will have the role of partner in a publishing business. The other member of the firm will be Melvyn Douglas.

* * *

Anne Shirley will have a dancing assignment in "Four Jacks and a Queen," in which she will co-star with Ray Bolger, the dancer. Sam Levene will head the supporting cast.

* * *

Monte Woolley will co-star with Bette Davis in the film version of "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Presumably he will have the same role as in the original stage play. William Keighley will direct.

Woll and Bevin Scheduled For Radio Talks Tonight

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Familiar cartoon characters will be heard in a new air series beginning tonight. Prominent American and British labor officials are to be heard in a transatlantic program.

Radio, stage, screen and opera stars are to be heard in the second Treasury series.

Argentina and Colombia are scheduled to be honored in network programs.

A local Boston station will begin a New England defense tour series to various Army and Navy bases.

Laurette Taylor will make one of her infrequent air appearances in a drama for the aid of British War Relief.

Bing Crosby and Bob Burns will make their final bows for the current season.

Tonight

Premiere

"Bringing Up Father," to make air debut with the familiar adventures of "Jiggs and Maggie"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Defense Feature

Fulton Lewis Jr., to visit Bell plant, in Buffalo, N. Y., makers of the speedy "Airacobra" plane; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Speakers

Matthew Woll, American labor official, and Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, to be heard in joint transatlantic program telling methods of co-operation between labor groups here and in England; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Wednesday

Defense Feature

Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Dorothy Maynor, Raymond Massey in a specially written Arch Oboler play, Lowell Thomas as master of ceremonies, Ray Block's Choir and Al Goodman's Orchestra scheduled in second "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Latin American Feature

Program of Argentine music by Frank Black's Orchestra, songs by Vivian Della Chiesa and Thomas L. Thomas, and music by Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra, are to be heard in NBC's "Hemisphere Revue" honoring Argentina upon occasion of its Independence Day; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Drama

"Grand Central Station" series to replace "Big Town"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Speaker

Representative Joshua L. Johns, (Republican, Wis.) on "America's Destiny in the War," "Public Affairs" program; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music

Kathryn Witwer to sing Hyde's "Beautiful Art Thou," Attilio Baggiore to sing "Romance" aria from Thomas's "Mignon," both to sing "Beautiful Lady," from operetta "Pink Lady," in "Pageant of Melody"; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Thursday

Defense features

Col. Paul Logan, of Office of Quartermaster General, on how Army uses dehydration methods to economize on food space, to be discussed, among other related problems, in "Adventures in Science"; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

WEEI to begin local series of interviews of military officials in various New England Army and Navy bases; WEEI, 4:15.

Laurette Taylor, in rare microphone appearance, in "Flight Out and Return," for British War Relief program; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Latin-American feature

Colombia to be honored in NBC's "Good Neighbors" series with program of Colombia music by Frank Black's Orchestra; talk by Dr. Gabriel Turbay, Colombian Ambassador to the United States; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Variety

Bing Crosby and Bob Burns to be heard in last "Music Hall" program of current series; Jerry Lester, comedian, to be special guest; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Rudy Vallee, John Barrymore, and Martha Raye to combine talents in opus, "Martha, the Beautiful Sewing Machine Girl"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Music

Fabien Sevitzky, conducting Montreal Symphony Orchestra, to direct Mendelssohn's Fourth, or "Italian" Symphony, as feature of summer series; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

In Aviation Film

James Cagney will be starred with George Brent and Dennis Morgan in Warners Royal Canadian Air Force film, "Captains of the Clouds." George Tobias has been assigned a featured role. The picture will be made on location, it is announced, at Uplands Field, Ottawa, and at North Bay and Trenton Fields, Ontario. The location company is to leave Hollywood on July 11, and Mr. Cagney will go to Canada from Martha's Vineyard, where he has been on vacation.

Miss Jeff Donnell

In "Lady of Letters," play opening the summer season at the Farragut Playhouse, Rye Beach, N. H., tonight.

News of the Stage

Elsa Maxwell will appear in "Our Betters" at the Bass Rocks Theater in Gloucester the week of July 21 instead of in "Party" as had been planned earlier in the season. She will also be doing "Our Betters" at Ogunquit, Maine.

* * *

At Stockbridge the Berkshire Playhouse will present George S. Kaufman's and Marc Connelly's play, "Beggar on Horseback," next week with the American Ballet Theater Group headed by Anton Dolin and Nana Gollner giving the pantomime, "A Kiss in Xanadu."

* * *

A new comedy by Owen Davis, "Family Honeymoon," based on a novel by Homer Croy, will be given by the Lakewood Players at Skowhegan next week. The play, according to Skowhegan announcement, is scheduled for Broadway production next season by Vintor Freedley. During the following week the Lakewood Players will give "Kind Lady," with Ann Mason in the role played originally by Grace George.

* * *

The New York Herald Tribune hears that the Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company are having some difficulty in casting the masculine role opposite Helen Hayes in Maxwell Anderson's play, "Candle in the Wind." The part is that of a French aviator. Some 22 people, it is said, will be in the cast of the play, which deals with the position of the United States in relation to the European situation. Rehearsals are scheduled to start in mid-August and the premiere has been announced for Sept. 15 in Boston.

* * *

Raymond Massey, according to the New York Times, may direct "Curtain Going Up" by Chester Erskin, if his film engagements permit. It seems that there is also a role in the play suitable for Mr. Massey.

U.S. to Buy All of Brazil's Production Of 11 Specified Strategic Materials

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 8 (AP)—The United States has agreed to take all Brazil's production of 11 specified strategic materials for the next two years, it was learned last night.

The agreement, signed May 14 by U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, calls for purchase by the United States of all Brazil's rubber, manganese, industrial diamonds, mica, quartz crystal, rutile (a titanium ore), ferro-nickel, zirconium, bauxite, chromite and beryl ores.

Exporters reported last month that Brazil had banned exportation of certain important defense materials to any country except the United States.

It now has become clear that the United States has agreed to buy all production of these items. Private purchases continue, but the U. S. Government Metals Reserve Corporation and Rubber Reserve Corporation are to take all that is not sold through the usual private U. S. channels.

Gambling Ship Becoming Freighter

SANTA ANA, Calif.—With old ships at a premium on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts these days, the once much publicized gambling ship Rex is being refitted as a freighter and for service once again under its old name—Star of Scotland.

The ship, built in Glasgow in 1887, is being overhauled at Newport Harbor, Calif., will have six masts in place of its original four, and will be strictly a sailing vessel with no auxiliary.

Capt. Constantin Flink, who is supervising work and who will command the schooner, is a native of Estonia. He is an American citizen by choice and his ship will sail under the American flag.

Stripped of ornate trappings, the old ship's hull now is fully revealed. The Star of Scotland will emerge a trim craft, 300 feet long and 2,598 gross tonnage. A crew of 20 men, all experienced sailors, will sail with Captain Flink in about three months when the ship heads out from the harbor to the Philippine Islands with a general cargo.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Boston Films

Exeter— "Blood and Sand." 2:00, 5:30, 9:00; "There Goes My Heart." 4:05, 7:40.

Fenway— "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:35, 5, 8:20

Fine Arts— "Red Army on the March." 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:45.

Keith Memorial— "March of Time" 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30 "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy, Edward Everett Horton. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore— "Charter Pilot." 1:30, 4:45, 8:00. "That Night in Rio." 3, 6:15, 9:25

Metropolitan— "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern— "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Singapore Woman." 11:05 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25.

Orpheum— "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventures in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount— "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston— "San Antonio Rose." Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay— "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Singapore Woman." 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

South Station Theater — "Wendell Willkie—Guest Expert on 'Information Please.'" "The Anzacs in Action." "Bill Tilden." "Roller Skating." latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m.-11:30 p. m.

State— "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix— "Anzacs in Action." "Willkie Second Information Please." "Romance of Louisiana." "Tilden's Tennis Tips." "Roller skating." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont— "Bittersweet." 9, 12:30, 4:15, 8:00. "Tree of Liberty." 10:35, 2:10, 5:50, 9:35.

Trans-Lux— "Never Say Die." Bob Hope. 9:30 a. m., 12:22, 3:06, 5:50, 8:34. "I was a Prisoner on Devil's Island," Eduardo Ciannelli and Sally Eilers. 11:03 a. m., 1:47, 4:31, 7:15, 9:59.

Uptown— "Too Many Blondes." 1:25, 4:45, 8:25. "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Suburban Films

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady From Cheyenne" and "Model Wife." 1:45 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Men of Boys Town" and "Repent at Leisure." 2:00 and 8:00.
Regent: "Adam Had Four Sons" and "Saint in Palm Springs." 2:00 and 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Adams Had Four Sons" and "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Meet John Doe" and "Trial of Mary Dugan." 1:45 and 7:45.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "The Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Las Vegas Nights." 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. "Trial of Mary Dugan." 3:31, 6:42, 9:53.
Cleveland Circle: "I wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark," Robert Warwick. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 2:00 and 8:00.
Harvard: "Ziegfeld Girl" and "Strange Alibi." 2:00 and 7:45.
University: "Flame of New Orleans." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "The Penalty." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Men of Boys Town" and "Double Date." 2:00 and 8:00.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Double Date" and "Invisible Ghost." 2:00 and continuous from 7:00.
Strand: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:27, 5:35, 9:27. "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 4:01, 6:30 and 10:18.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Great Lie" and "Pot o' Gold." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 2:59 and 9:05. "Knockout." 1:38, 7:44.
Park: "Devil Commands" and "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Penny Serenade." News and short subjects.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Meet John Doe" and "Strange Alibi." 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ziegfeld Girl." 2:55, 8:40; "March of Time." 3:30, 8:15.
LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Return of the Frog" and "Demon Barber of Fleet Street." Continuous from dusk to midnight.
MALDEN—Granada: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.
Mystic: "The Penalty." 2:15, 8:20; "Blondie Goes Latin." 3:40, 7:00, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Adam Had Four Sons" and "Gay Little Vagabond." 1:45 and 7:00. "Information Please."
Orpheum: "Scotland Yard" and "Play Girl." 1:45 and 7:00.
Strand: "Too Many Blondes." Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 1:55, 7:50. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:55, 8:50.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye. 1:45, 8:00. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 3:27, 9:42.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "That Night in Rio" and "Ride on Vaquero." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Nice Girl." 3:40, 8:20. "The Man Who Lost Himself." 2:25, 6:45, 10:00.
MELROSE — Melrose: "Devil and Miss Jones." "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:30 and 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "I Wanted Wings." 3 and 9. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Wagons Roll at Night," and "Las Vegas Nights." 2 and 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Men of Boys Town" and "Washington Melodrama." 2 and 8.
NORWOOD — Norwood: "Caught in the Draft" and "There's Magic in Music."
QUINCY—Quincy: "Flame of New Orleans" and "The Black Cat."
Strand: "That Hamilton Woman" and "Hello Sucker."
REVERE—Revere: "I Wanted Wings." and "Repent at Leisure." 2:00 and 8:00.
Boulevard: "I Wanted Wings." and "Repent at Leisure." 2:00 and 8:00.
SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Public Deb No. 1" and "Street of Memories." Continuous, dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Devil and Miss Jones." and "Pot O' Gold." 2 and 8.
Central: "That Night in Rio." and "Victory." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Adventures of Robin Hood." "Father's Son." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Nice Girl." and Mr. and Mrs Smith." 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: Ziegfeld Girl." and "Man Betrayed." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Men of Boys Town." and "Double Date." 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Angels With Dirty Faces." and "This Is My Affair." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dark Streets of Cairo." "Devil and Miss Jones." 2 and 8.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Blood and Sand." and "That Uncertain Feeling." 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Penny Serenade." and "Knockout." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Adam Had Four Sons." and "I'm Still Alive." 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Pot O' Gold." and "Monster and the Girl." 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Devil and Miss Jones." "Pot O' Gold." 2:30, 7:45.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Wagons Roll at Night" and "Trial of Mary Dugan." 1:30 and 7:45.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "A Man Betrayed." and "Li'l Abner." Continuous dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sea Hawk." 3:23, 7:58. "Here Comes Happiness." 2:15, 6:45, 10:14.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, July 8, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Their Textbooks, Trees, Flowers, Birds in Full Song; Their Classroom, the Yosemite

By Max K. Gilstrap

Former Ranger Naturalist with the National Park Service; President of the 1936 Yosemite School of Field Natural History; now Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor.

Can you imagine attending a school whose only classroom is a national park? Where classes meet one week in the awesome stillness of a grove of giant Sequoias, the next week high up among glittering mountain glaciers and at another time beneath the lacy wonder of Yosemite Falls? A school whose instructors are trained woodsmen and whose subjects are the animals, plants and rocks found along a forest trail?

Twenty students of natural science are selected to attend such a school for seven weeks each summer in Yosemite National Park as members of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History.

Highly-Trained Naturalists

"The Yosemite Field School is sponsored by the National Park Service and was born in answer to the Service's need for highly-trained naturalists who have field experience and can meet the public," explains Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Founder and first Director of the School. However, many graduates are to be found using their school training as nature counselors in organized camps; as collectors, curators and librarians for museums; wildlife technicians; naturalists in State parks, rangers in national forests, and as teachers of natural science throughout the Nation.

The first assembly, held in a pine forest where the students camp out with the faculty, indicates what is to follow. No books other than a few standard reference volumes are needed, the Field Schoolers are told. The emphasis is upon actual field observation and study under the supervision of members of the Yosemite Park Staff, the Field Biologist of the Wild Life Service and several professors of the University of California, who comprise the faculty.

The Class is divided into study groups according to their particular interests. Some students are interested in geology and ornithology. Others study insects. Some identify flowers or stalk animals. In each case all find it profitable to share their discoveries with the others at the nightly campfire discussions.

Guided Trips

The opening week of school is spent on a reserved plot in the park where year by year observations of the flora and fauna and research in geology are carried on. Guided trips stressing natural features and actual experience in nature guiding follow. The last ten days are devoted to a never-to-be-forgotten pack trip into the rugged High Sierra.

On all trips effort is made to get away from the usual classroom and laboratory methods. Instead of a dried plant, blooming flowers in a mountain meadow receive attention. Instead of a stuffed bird, the White-crowned Sparrow in full song is noted. Instead of learning from printed words in a book, the members of the School stop and actually examine "red snow" on the Mt. Lyell glacier; rub their hands on glacier-striated boulders in Tuolumne Meadows, and climb Alpine Firs to examine their blue, sticky cones.

Certificate Honored

Since the School is regarded primarily as a cultural course, no college credit is given, but graduates receive a certificate which is honored by some Boards of Education. There is no tuition charge other than an incidental enrollment fee of $7.50, and students find that $100 will defray the cost of actual living expenses during the seven weeks. Applications for admission to the School have to be sent in several months before the School opens in July, preferably just after Christmas.

Of even more importance than the actual information, School members find, are the lasting friendships formed and the clean inspiration of close contact with Nature.

Among the School's unforgettable experiences are the campfire meetings held beneath starlit skies; sleeping under 4,000-year-old Big Trees in the Mariposa Grove; the first taste of dried jerky on the High Sierra trip; and the fun of being awakened by the pack burros braying for their morning pancakes.

National Park Service Photos
by Ralph H. Anderson

Above — Group of Yosemite Field School about to tackle the precipitous slopes of Mt. Lyell. Ten glorious days are spent exploring the rugged High Sierra. Below—Dr. Harold C. Bryant, founder of the Yosemite Field School, gives a lesson in botany to budding naturalists.

College Students Make a Study Of Movies and Give a 'Course'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yellow Springs, Ohio

Few people now question that the motion picture is an important art-form. But our schools have lagged behind in offering training in critical appraisal of this new medium. They offer courses in dramatic history and techniques; but approximately 40,000,000 Americans go to the movies every week, not to the theater. Sooner or later, schools must offer similar courses in the motion picture.

Five years ago, several students at Antioch College began independent study to fill this gap in the educational program. Forming themselves into the Antioch Motion Picture Advisory Council—promptly abbreviated to AMPAC—they persuaded the village theater manager to let them select and publicize one out of every ten or twelve pictures he shows.

Begun in 1935, the AMPAC program has continued to expand. Two-thirds of the students turn out to see their selections. Pictures shown last year included "Grand Illusion," "Ballerina," "The End of a Day"; a pre-Hitler documentary film, "Kameradschaft"; Sacha Guitry's "Story of a Cheat"; revivals of "The 39 Steps," and "The Informer." This year AMPAC has shown or plans to show Charlie Chaplin's "The Dictator"; two French pictures, "The Baker's Wife," and "Harvest"; "Human Beast"; and the Pare Lorentz documentary film, "The Fight for Life."

Background Work

Three years ago, AMPAC decided that the community needed historical perspective on the motion picture as well as current examples of its art. Thereupon, they inaugurated a series of twenty free film programs at the College, compiled, annotated, and exhibited by themselves. They tracked down epochal old "silents" like "The Great Train Robbery," Lon Chaney's "Hunchback of Notre Dame," Theda Bara's "A Fool There Was," Douglas Fairbanks' "Robin Hood," and the wonder-production of its day, "The Birth of a Nation."

While the students rock with irreverent laughter at their parents' one-time idols, they also learn to observe special techniques of picture-making. They trace the increasing potentialities of direction and photography, the "fashions" in action, the growth of subtlety and variety of emphasis.

Last year, AMPAC showed the film series provided by the Museum of Modern Art. This year, they are showing a series of documentary, historical, propaganda, and news films on the subject of "conflict." Some of these will be used in the psychology laboratory to demonstrate crowd reaction.

The whole AMPAC program at Antioch is important for two reasons—first, the students are trying to fill a real gap in the curriculum; and second, the program is a student movement, initiated and directed by them. Interested members of the faculty often work with AMPAC in choosing films, and organizing programs.

The responsibility for continuing the AMPAC program rests with the personnel of students and faculty who are interested in carrying on the year's work. To cover the literature, to purchase, publicize, and show films, to provoke discussion by a continuous stream of articles, to take care of equipment—these activities are possible only because a small army of people donates hundreds of hours of time to the job.

Influence Of the Work

AMPAC indirectly has had quite an influence on the Antioch campus. The Players, College dramatic group, say that they can count on a more intelligent audience since AMPAC developed appreciation for the subtle and unusual in entertainment; and the local theter manager has raised appreciably the level of his regular programs. Students themselves say that they use AMPAC selections as yardsticks to test other pictures which they had uncritically accepted before. AMPAC has also consciously helped inculcate the habit of appraisal by discussion groups, questionnaires, and the deliberate selection of an occasional picture of uneven merit or experimental nature.

Last year, with a newly-purchased motion-picture camera, students experimented for themselves with the problems of camera angles and cutting, dialogue, and movement. They finished one documentary film, called "Community Participation," which was shown continuously in the main hall—with "The Perils of Pauline" as an added attraction! This year AMPAC is revising and making technical improvements on "Community Participation." Several other films will from time to time be added, which will record various phases of community life, such as the intramural athletic program, the social program, or the academic program.

Through the Editor's Window

Meeting Our New World Neighbors

By Millicent Taylor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Here in Ann Arbor a thrilling educational conference is going on—the first World Conference of the New Education Fellowship ever to be held in the New World. The previous world conferences have been held in Calais, France; Montreux, Switzerland, Heidelberg, Germany; Locarno, Switzerland; Elsinore, Denmark; Nice, France; and Cheltenham, England. Regional conferences have been held by groups in Norway, South Africa, British Isles, Japan, Mexico City, India, New Zealand and Australia, Holland, and Hawaii.

News of this World Conference is appearing elsewhere in the paper. Writing is keeping me busy for the nonce, but after I return to Boston I think you will have for the reading some of the more intimate conference impressions as I can find opportunity to set them down.

* * *

A World Conference on Education at this time, aside from being able to collect a galaxy of distinguished European educators, is bound to be attended by a representation of Latin and Central Americans. Looking about me at the representatives from the South American republics assembled here on the University of Michigan campus for these wonderful meetings, and noting how courteously so many of them drop into English for the sake of us North Americans, rather than expecting us to greet them in their own Spanish or Portuguese, I am moved to say that it is high time we citizens of the United States woke up to our courtesies and our responsibilities for getting better acquainted with our neighbors to the South.

Harold Benjamin, Dean of Education, University of Maryland, speaking at the N. E. A. Convention in Boston recently, pointed out that better relations in the Western Hemisphere is not merely a matter of learning a language, but will come about only through a genuine neighborliness of mutual information and interest. What do the citizens of the Latin American republics think about and care about? What are their problems? How do they live? And vice versa in their learning more about us of the United States and Canada.

One thing we can always do is read. And you know how I believe in grown ups as well as children reading children's books. (They are so wholesome and delightful, these days!) The American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, for the modest sum of 25 cents (10 copies for $1) has issued a two-part booklist of "Books for Young Readers"—one part Canada, the other Latin America. And, too, if you know the kinds of books boys and girls read these days you know that there are plenty of grown-ups' books on these lists, good biography and travel, books of nature lore, histories, folk tales, poetry, stories, and everything else. We recommend both parts of the list, although for the moment we are speaking of Latin America and the colossal ignorance most citizens of the United States have concerning it.

* * *

To my desk in Boston not long ago came a set of little supplementary readers published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, in a new series called "New World Neighbors." So far they are all stories and accounts of children in South America and around the Caribbean, and I haven't asked whether Canada, Alaska, and Greenland may later be included. They are delightfully illustrated in color, full of pictures and decorations.

Because at least two of them are stories of primitive jungle people with a good deal about hunting in them I prefer that you parents read them yourselves before turning them over to your youngest; for it is for each parent to decide how far to go in these matters. But on my part, reading them for my own information, and thinking of them for the school reading corner, I find them most interesting and enlightening. If you know as little about South and Central America as I do (and for shame on you, too!) you will learn something even from these books for babes.

Here are the titles, in the order of difficulty, the first for nine-year-olds, the last for children up to about 14, and they are written by educators, explorers, and specialists, have maps on the inside, covers, and a spelling list and glossary at the end. Each volume is listed at 35 cents.

"Letters from Guatemala," by Della Goetz, Foreign Policy Association; Foreword by Ernesto Galarza, Pan American Union.
"Kimbi, Indian of the Jungle," by Henry Lionel Williams; Foreword by Raye R. Platt, American Geographical Society.
"Around the Caribbean," by Nora Burglon, Thelma Glazer, and E. Mark Phillips; Foreword by Dr. Jose Padin, formerly Commissioner of Education in Puerto Rico.
"Exploring the Jungle," by Jo Besse McElveen Waldeck, Museum of the American Indian; Foreword by John I. B McCulloch, Foreign Policy Association.
"The Gaucho's Daughter," by Katherine Pollock; Foreword by Grace E. Koerner, Principal of the Seth Boyden School, Maplewood, N. J.
"Riches of South America," by V. Wolfgang von Hagen; Foreword by Henry E. Hein, Principal of James Monroe High School, New York City.
"Boys of the Andes," by Alice Desmond, Ednah Wood, and Alida Malkus; Foreword by Edith Pence, Director of Curriculum, San Francisco Public Schools.
"Along the Inca Highway," by Alida Malkus; Foreword by Richard Pattee, U. S. Department of State.

These social studies readers, it is suggested, can be used as a nucleus around which to build a unit of work on Central and South America; for sheer recreational reading; or for stimulating further study of the geography and history of these countries. These, with the A. L. A. Booklist, should in any case leave us no excuse for waiting longer in beginning to mend our ways.

A Tuesday Column

Using Every Leisure Moment

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Chairman:

I have just read Miss G. H. B.'s letter on "Scholarship and Business," in the Monitor of March 25th which interested me greatly.

Having worked for a number of years in a job which is very stereotyped, and where certain things must be done a certain way because they have always been done that way, I seem to be crying out for fresh fields in which to develop my initiative and sense of responsibility. The time is hardly ripe for a change of job at present. In fact, I rather doubt whether I would be allowed to leave my present employment just now. But when that time comes I shall be prepared for it in every way possible. At present I go to evening classes to improve my shorthand, and now as the evenings are lighter I shall take other subjects which interest me.

The only solution that I can see to the problem of uncongenial employment is to use every available leisure moment in working towards the high goal of success in a chosen field of employment. My chosen field is in the secretarial world.

The problem of speed and hurry which seems to be rife in America is not so great here. That is what I have been told by a number of Americans, and I think it is true. We have a reputation for being slow sometimes, but we are solid.

In conclusion, I should like to say that my feeling towards office buildings is that a greater sense of beauty in building and furnishing should be manifest in this direction. The sense of an ill-lighted, ill-ventilated and generally gloomy building should give place to the conception of light, beauty, order, and comfort. I am speaking now from the office buildings in this country. Perhaps things are being done in this direction, but a lot more remains to be done.

I can only hope that out of the ashes of a London whose spirit can certainly never be destroyed we will raise a standard of beauty and construction that will never perish. This beauty will have to be born in the hearts of men first, then it will have its visible manifestation in beauty of surroundings. Sometimes, in the midst of war and strife we fail to see any beauty at all, but when we stop and think of all the lovely things there are—the sun, trees, flowers, birds, the little kindnesses people show one to another, happy friendships and music—it turns our thoughts to that lovely message of Paul to the Philippians, "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

(Miss) M. F. B.

* * *

Australia

Dear Chairman:

The people of Australia are very grateful to the American people for their wonderful assistance to the British. There is an undercurrent of feeling that the winning of the war against aggression is the concern of every right-thinking person and each has to overcome apathy in opposing aggression. Britain and the Empire were some considerable time dallying with appeasement, but came to see that the evil of aggression had to be met by other means. Australia showed her love and friendship when a squadron of the American Navy came to Australia. American sailors were seen walking up the streets with Australian soldiers and sailors wearing each others hats.

(Mr.) P. A.

A Tuesday Column

Radio Winners

Winners in the nation-wide radio contest, Youth Speaks for Itself, sponsored by the American Youth Commission, were South High School of Columbus, Ohio, and the Mutual Placement League of New York City. The programs submitted for this contest were written, directed, and produced by youth, and each one told the story of some successful community project which was designed to relieve the problems of youth.

Is Youth Soft?

Present Army records show that draftees and recruits are both taller and heavier than during the last war, and it follows logically that they should be tougher because of it. Likewise, college records show an increase in size, and college athletic figures indicate that track and field records of 25 or 30 years ago are now broken regularly by high-school athletes, which indicates that when dad says he could have skinned the whole present crop of athletes, he is stretching things just a leetle bit.

What is keeping England from going under for the third time? The master strategy worked out by the wise old men in command? Hardly. It is the "thin red line" of RAF heroes who are keeping the isle intact. They are only kids of college age, but they are doing what the oldsters have failed to do. Take a look at the commercial side of aviation; in the Douglas plant's research engineering and construction departments, every man but one had to register for the draft, and the one exception has just turned 36.

Ohio State Lantern, as quoted in 'What the Colleges are Doing.'

Going Hosteling This Year?

Northfield, Mass.

Hostels in the United States are divided into eight geographical divisions, each one headed by local volunteer officers and a field worker authorized by American Youth Hostels Headquarters at Northfield, Massachusetts. There are at present 243 hostels in 24 states from Maine to California. Hostels may be used by all AYH passholders ($1 for those under 21; $2 for all others) at a cost of 30 cents per night. Hikers, cyclists, canoeists, equestrians, and flat-boaters are accepted; motorists or hitch-hikers are not admitted. Each hosteler carries a regulation sheet sleeping sack and his own eating utensils; bunks, blankets, cooking and washroom facilities are provided. Hostelers do their own cooking and keep the hostels clean and tidy. There are separate quarters for girls and boys and each hostel is supervised by house-parents. Established in loops or chains, hostels are spaced 15 to 30 miles apart, at intervals planned for leisurely travel. Total overnights for the summer of 1940 were estimated at 47,488.

COEDUCATIONAL

When and Where Principia Representatives Will Be Available for Summer Conferences

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who would like to learn more about The Principia may do so by getting in touch with various members of the School faculty and staff, who are on vacation or doing graduate work in the following districts.

Write the Corresponding Secretary, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo., and he will have one of these Principia representatives get in touch with you.

EASTERN STATES

Bass Rocks, Mass.	August
Boston, Mass.	June 15-Sept. 1
Concord, N. H.	July 10-Aug. 4
Gloucester, Mass.	July 10-Aug. 4
Lake Placid, N. Y.	July 8-Aug. 5
Lexington, Mass.	June 20-June 26
Middlebury, Vt.	July 1-Aug. 15
New York, N. Y.	June 11-Aug. 25
Ocean City, Md.	June 12-25; Aug. 15-Sept. 5
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 11-20
West Englewood, N. J.	July 28-Aug. 31
Wilmington, Del.	June 25-Aug. 15

MIDDLE WEST

Bloomington, Ill.	July, Aug. 10-Sept. 10
Chicago, Ill.	June 7-Aug. 1; Aug. 15-Sept. 1
Cleveland, Ohio	July
Duluth, Minn.	June 18-30; Aug. 26-Sept. 20
Fargo, N. D.	July 15
Glen Arbor, Mich.	Aug. 22-Aug. 28
Kansas City, Mo.	Aug. 1-Sept. 1
Madison, Wis.	July 1-Aug. 10
Oak Park, Ill.	June 15-July 1
Omaha, Nebr.	July 15-Sept. 1
Minneapolis, Minn.	June 15-Sept. 1
Oberlin, Ohio	June 10-July 25
Oshkosh Wis.	July 20-27
Ponca City, Okla.	June 15-Sept. 1
Traverse City, Mich.	July 13-26 or July 20-Aug.
Wilmette, Ill.	July 1-6

WESTERN and SOUTHWESTERN STATES

Anaconda, Mont.	June 23-Aug. 1
Big Sur, Calif.	Aug. 10-Sept. 10
Boulder, Colo.	June 15-Aug. 1
Eugene, Ore.	June 15-Aug. 15
Fort Worth, Tex.	June 15-June 25
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	June 15-Sept. 10
Mexico City, Mexico	July 4-Aug. 15
Northern California	July
San Angelo, Tex.	June 20-Sept. 1
Seattle, Wash.	June 20-Sept. 10

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The Home Forum

A Good Dose of Domesticity

THE SUN SHONE on a pink blanket on the living-room floor, but Jeff had carried off Nancy to be fed. Kitty was sewing. It was ten o'clock in the morning. I was listening to Kitty, but had an ear cocked in the direction of the departed. Not a paternal expostulation! Not one infant protest!

"Is it possible that a five-months-old father can be so proficient?" I asked Kitty. "One rather expects it of mothers. But Jeff! Two years ago he wouldn't have picked one up with a pair of tongs."

"You should've been here for the prune-juice contest," Kitty observed. "Then you might have marveled. Nancy would have none of it from me. So Jeff thought of an eye-dropper. He held her and talked to her and, every time she opened her mouth, he squirted in a little prune-juice. There's something about a daddy—"

* * *

Jeff, gentle as a *good* bull in a china-shop, came back and deposited the baby face down on the blanket. Nancy, looking like a pink and white turtle, began to wave her hands and kick out her feet until one knitted sock came off. She was unable to make headway, however, owing to her middle. "A future Channel-swimmer," Jeff said. "She'll go anywhere—backwards." He picked up a huge bunny and set it facing her, saying to me: "We have you to thank for this."

"How's that?" I asked surprised.

"People are so nice!" Kitty exclaimed. "Do you remember that absurd letter of Mr. Maploony's you put in the paper? The one in which Miss Chillom called Nancy a fragile blossom, and he said she looked more like a geranium to him? Well, the day before Easter a messenger boy brought a huge box addressed to *Miss Geranium Blossom*, in care of us. This bunny. And no card, no traceable address, just a little note to Nancy signed: 'From your devoted, if unknown, Admirer.' Imagine anyone taking the trouble! It made me happy all day to think of such kindness."

"We shall be needing other things in the future, too," Jeff remarked in that dry way of his which makes his most preposterous statements sound completely meant.

* * *

"Now, Jeff!" Kitty reprimanded. "He's simply incorrigible, Morris. The other night we had the Lewises in for dinner, and Harriet mentioned Einstein; so what must Jeff do but explain the theory! You know, with salt-cellars and knives and cups for where this star is and so forth. And we sat listening for fifteen minutes before we realized he was making it up and didn't know one thing more about the Einstein theory than Nancy does."

Jeff pulled Nancy's dress down and said: "You sat spellbound."

"That made it all the worse."

Jeff turned to me. "You see now how it is. Two women to gang up on me. I'm a broken man—And don't think Nancy hasn't a will. She wasn't an hour old before she was fighting the nurse. I haven't a chance—though I've had lots of advice." He chuckled. "Kitty, tell Morris about the *Just you wait* threats."

* * *

Kitty laughed. "It's only because Miss Chillom is interested, darling." She looked up from her sewing and said: "After Nancy arrived, Miss Chillom had a great many ideas about the way we should do."

"'A great many' is an understatement," Jeff said.

"And so," Kitty continued, "when we couldn't adopt quite all her suggestions—"

"—her babies being purely theoretical," Jeff explained.

"—she began saying: 'Just you wait,' 'Just you wait,' until Jeff, I'm afraid, rebelled a little. She really is a dear, though."

"It's good of you to show her so much attention," I said. "Maploony reports that you are always taking her for rides. And you seem to have made him one of the family."

"A bachelor has something coming to him," Jeff remarked.

"Jeff, I've never heard anything so—so—Do you see, Morris? Spoiled. *That's* what two women have done to him!"

"I admit it," Jeff said brazenly. Then: "Maploony's a good egg—but he's never been broken—Like me," he remembered to add.

* * *

Kitty rose. "I can't have Nancy hear any more such nonsense. Besides, it's her bedtime."

"I'll bring her," and Jeff stooped to pick up babe and bunny.

"Put on a record, if you like," Kitty told me. "It won't disturb us."

"Nancy likes the Beethoven Eighth," Jeff said. "Though I think she finds it a little light now. She likes the Bach, too. Kitty's rather expecting the first thing she says to be: 'Let's have the *Passacaglia*.'" Jeff smiled. "That's one thing she didn't get from me." He stood for a moment in the doorway with the child, looking like a drop of contentment, peering over his shoulder. "Smile for Morris." Nancy did.

* * *

Then they disappeared around the corner and the room darkened. I wished that the walls could know what they were witnessing. A home, I reflected, was a work of art. Why should I play Bach when I had this living counterpoint of simplicity and goodness and humor before me? What grace had taught these two that banter on a basis of affection was so needful a preservative? How did they know that really good people always kept their amateur standing? These were the inspired good who gave of their inner happiness and rectitude without their recipients, the Maploonys and Miss Chilloms, ever recognizing it as goodness.

Jeff returned and, sinking into a chair, said: "Comes a pause—Aren't women wonderful? Kitty goes on all day—meals, cleaning, the baby. Then more meals, a little sock-darning, and another round of Nancy. I'd drop."

"And you do nothing but go to town and earn the money that keeps it all going."

"Care-free fun," he commented. "With this to look forward to."

* * *

There was nothing to say, since one cannot add to perfection.

"You've had a good dose of domesticity," Jeff said. "Now tell me about your life. What are you writing? What do you do when you're not working?"

"Walk the woods or loaf along Evergreen River and plan for the time when you and I can fish it together."

"Man, wouldn't I like to!"

"Hannah would look after Nancy, and you and Kitty and I could—" I laid the kingdom of the North at his feet until I saw dreams in his eyes. It was happiness, planning a canoe-trip up Nameless Creek, and climbs on Lost Cabin Range, and trout-taking and evening camp-fires, all in the company of two who knew and could appreciate. We had talked these things before Jeff's marriage. Now his pleasure in the planning was as deep; but his assents had a diminished reality, as if one were talking about cherry-picking when cherry time was past. And suddenly I knew. I was talking to a Reserve Officer for whom the summons might come at any moment. Once more the vast and terrible nightmare of the War broke through into my heart, stilling it for a second.

* * *

Kitty's voice came from the bedroom. "Morris, do you like Roquefort dressing on your salad?"

"Very much," I called back.

"You don't have to say that," Jeff advised. "Kitty is low church and high cheese, but we honor the guest conscience."

We were quiet for a while, each following his thought, though they were never far apart. "I wish I could do something for freedom," I said.

"You do," Jeff said comfortingly. "You live it. You and your friend, Nicholas."

"Freedom's his passion, Jeff," I said. "Nicholas is too Yankee to have a coat-of-arms; but, if he had one, you'd see *Freedom Under God* on it. He leaves himself open to it. He knows how to accept it. He's all for letting good happen to him, unobstructed. He knows when to pause. I must tell you a poem he made after we took a walk together once. He calls it *The Pause*."

"Go ahead," quietly.

It was easy to say poetry to Jeff.

"It's good to stop and stretch out on the grass.
A walk should be as much this other thing—
The pausing to notice what fool haste would pass;
Most of the birds must break their flight to sing.
Sometimes it seems the going on is wasted
When you can brim yourself with peace by staying,
And taste the coolness speed had left untasted.
What pleasure isn't heaped up by delaying!
A place that isn't any special where
Becomes a somewhere if not left behind,
And pays you back in leaves and quiet. There
Forgiveness catches up and you will find,
Almost too lovely for the heart to bear,
The aftersound of music in the mind."

"That's beautiful," Jeff murmured. "'The aftersound of music in the mind.' I shall remember that when I'm in the trenches." And then, involuntarily, he looked in the direction of that other room where Kitty would be tucking in the child.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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THE OLD MILL, LITTLE WALTHAM, ESSEX

THE WATERMILLS OF ENGLAND have chosen the most delectable corners for their homes. Unlike the windmills, that plant themselves on unprotected heights the better to catch the free air as it races by, they are to be found among the low-lying fields, mixing their gentle, rumbling songs with the hum of meadow insects and the contented chatter of small birds. They stand where the sun plays full upon their wooden walls, spraying a pleasant scent of resin around and forming strong contrasts with the cool, shadowy waters that trickle from the great wheels.

The old mill at Little Waltham, Essex, with its sturdy base and steeply pointed roof, is a fine example of these ancient buildings that are still to be found up and down the land.

Sandhedens Aktivitet

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I 121. SALME læser vi disse Ord: "Herren er den, som bevarer dig, Herren er din Skygge ved din højre; . . . Herren bevarer din Udgang og Indgang fra nu og til evig Tid!" Dette er en Forsikring fuld af Trøst for Menneskeheden, der klart tilkendegiver, at al retfærdig menneskelig Aktivitet er under Guds, det evige Sinds, Styrelse. Det bliver saaledes klart, at der aldrig findes et Øjeblik, hvor Mennesket ikke staar under sin Skabers Beskyttelse og Omsorg. I samme Grad som vi stoler paa, at Gud, den store og eneste Aarsag, vil lede os i vor daglige Færd, vil vi se Harmonien vinde Sejr i den Virksomhed, vi har Del i.

En Forretningsmand, som studerede Kristen Videnskab, søgte at gennemføre en Transaktion, der drejede sig om en stor Sum Penge. Han saa sig imidlertid omgivet paa alle Sider af en Konkurrence, der viste sig baade ufin og snu, og det saa ud, som alt skulde slaa fejl. Han vendte sig til Kristen Videnskabs Lære og fordybede sig i Studiet som aldrig før og gjorde alt for at naa til Erkendelse af, at fordi Gud er almægtig, kan der ingen Virkelighed være i Uhæderlighed eller ufin Forretningsgang. Han blev ved med at erklære og virkelig erkende Guds Almagt og Allestedsnærvær, og efterhaanden begyndte det hele at lysne. Han blev lidt efter lidt ledet til en Maade at tage Tingene paa, som førte til en berettiget Succes i alle Foretagendets Enkeltheder.

Naar Sandhedens Kraft anvendes med videnskabelig aandelig Forstaaelse, formaar den at løse hvert menneskeligt Problem. Kristen Videnskab, Sandhedens Stemme i vor Tid, hævder med urokkelig Fasthed, at den aandelige, den eneste Skabelse holdes oppe af evigt Sind og forbliver i al Evighed fuldkommen og uberørt. Den viser, at hvad der synes at være en ufuldkommen materiel Skabelse, kun er et falsk Begreb i dødelig Tænkning. Den erklærer, at Herligheden og Storheden i alt, hvad Gud har skabt, vil vise sig for den menneskelige Bevidsthed i samme Forhold, som man ombytter materiel Forestilling med aandelig Forstaaelse.

Det er ikke let for menneskelig Tanke at fatte eller godkende den aandelige Kendsgerning i Guds Althed. Den er tilbøjelig til at betragte Tilværelsen som materiel, som usikker og fuld af Farer. Den nærer Sorger over Skygger, der hører Fortiden til, grunder med Bekymring over en usikker Nutids tilsyneladende Mysterium og foregriber i Angst en ukendt Fremtid. Anvend Kristen Videnskabs Lære over for denne Slags misforstaaede Betragtninger, og dit Syn paa Tilværelsen vil forandre sig. Kristen Videnskab viser, hvorledes man i Stedet for at frygte tilsyneladende Disharmoni kan lade Tanken hvile i Bevidstheden om det guddommelige Princips Almagt og holde fast ved, at Guds Arbejde allerede er gjort og er fuldkomment. At erkende, at sand Væren for evigt er under det evige Sinds Herredømme, er at erkende Mennesket som sin Skabers fuldstændige og fuldkomne Lignelse, der handler i Overensstemmelse med den guddommelige Hensigt.

Kristen Videnskab lærer os ikke at ignorere kødelige Forestillingers tilsyneladende Modstand mod aandelig Virkelighed, men at overvinde en saadan Modstand. Den aabenbarer, at Konflikten kun er en Fase i det dødelige Sind og viser, at da Guds Magt er alt, hvad der er eller nogensinde kan være til, vil ethvert tilsyneladende Forsøg fra det kødelige saakaldte Sind paa at kuldkaste den vise sig maktesløst. Aabenbaringen af Guds Almakt ved Kristen Videnskab er ikke nogen vag Teori, der ikke lader sig bevise. Det er Sandheden om det uendelige Sind eller Intelligens og dette Sinds aandelige Skabelse. Det udgør Tilværelsens Kendsgerning, hvorved man formaar at overvinde det saakaldte onde.

Menneskeheden i det store og hele har længe godkendt Begrebet en materiel Verden med dens kaotiske Omvæltninger og Repressalier. Kristen Videnskab gendriver dette falske Begreb. Dens Opdager og Grundlægger, Mary Baker Eddy, skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 403): "Du behersker Situationen, hvis du forstaar, at dødelig Tilværelse er et Selvbedrag og ikke Tilværelsens Sandhed." Hun erklærer tillige paa Side 427 i samme Bog: "Udødeligt Sind, der styrer alt, maa erkendes som eneraadende i det saakaldte fysiske Rige saavel som i det aandelige." Dette er et trøsterigt Ord. Det aabenbarer den opmuntrende Sandhed, at til Trods for den dødelige Tankes tilsyneladende Mesmerisme, er det dog Guds fuldkomne, uophørlig virksomme Lov, der styrer alt, hvad der virkelig er til. Dette er en praktisk, videnskabelig og uangribelig Indstilling, som enhver Sandheds-søgende vil kunne fastholde.

Stilles man over for det ondes Krav, maa man prøve paa at løfte Tanken op over de materielle Forestillinger og ind i Aandens rene Atmosfære. Kristus Jesus sagde (Lukas-Evangeliet 21:28): "Naar disse Ting begynde at ske, da ser op og opløfter eders Hoveder, efterdi eders Forløsning stunder til." Jesus vendte sig altid bort fra den materielle Sansnings Mesmerisme op til aandelig Virkelighed. I Fadervor (Matthæus-Evangeliet 6:13) tilskrev han Gud "Riget og Magten og Æren i Evighed". Vi kan følge hans Eksempel. Der findes aldrig et Øjeblik, hvor vi ikke kan erkende Guds Nærvær og Althed. Hvor frygtindgydende og udbredt Vildfarelsen end maatte synes, i Virkeligheden udretter den intet.

Ombytningen af materiel Illusion med aandelig Forstaaelse gaar frem overalt i Verden. Sandheden gennemsyrer den menneskelige Bevidsthed og befrier Menneskeheden for Troen paa Synd, Lidelse og Frygt. Vi kan uforstyrret hvile i Guds Stedsenærvær i Erkendelsen af, at Sandhedens Aktivitet til hver en Tid bringer aandelig Fryd og Glæde til Menneskenes Forstaaelse. I sit første Brev til Korinthierne (2:9) siger Paulus: "Der er skrevet: 'Hvad intet Øje har set, og intet Øre har hørt, og ikke er opkommet i noget Menneskes Hjerte, hvad Gud har beredt dem, som elske ham'."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

West Wind

Wind that comes walking over the grass at night,
Bring me gifts that only the west wind brings.
Bring me a silver curtain for slow delight,
Bring me a silent bird with dusky wings.

Bring me a petal out of a fragrant past,
Bring me a ripened field where poppies wait;
Bring me a deep-walled garden; and at last
Bring me a still, white star and an open gate.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

I Give You Finland

UNTIL THIS present generation, Finland was hardly more than the name of a far-flung, land in arctic and subarctic regions along the eastern shore of the Baltic, a protectorate of imperial Russia. On the very maps it looked remote and cold, lying wholly north of the city formerly called St. Petersburg and falling within the forbidden latitudes of Greenland. It lay on the way to nothing but the icy abode of the god Boreas. Throughout the march of time it was among the least visited of nations.

At the beginning of this century the one personal name familiar to the foreign public was that of a man of music, Jean Sibelius. Through his immortal compositions only did distant Finland communicate anything of herself to the outside world. Music lovers wondered vaguely about the land where the woods sang as they did in tone poems of Sibelius and where the burdens in the hearts of alien men could be so stirring. Yet few knew anything that was directly significant about the land and the people.

Then, at Antwerp in 1920, Paavo Nurmi ran into the world's arena, bringing tidings of the birth of the brave new nation. In that year, Finland, having just gained her complete freedom from Russia, entered the Olympic contest as an independent country for the first time and won sensational victories.

In the years that followed, sporadic spotlights turned on this corner and that activity of the nation invariably revealed facts that redounded to the glory of that distant land of Nurmi and Sibelius. Tourists who desired the untried began to poke about the sixty thousand lakes and to push up to the Arctic Ocean. Social and economic investigators came to look at progress in Finland and write admiring monographs. . . .

In her design for living Finland created a pure democracy that is worthy of the world's remembrance. How long she can hold it no one can foretell. But Finland's spirit will never be enchained. Whatever happens, the little nation has earned a glorious immortality. I give you Finland as a model on which to start the world anew.

—From "Finland Forever," by Hu[illegible] STRODE. (N[illegible] Brace.)

The Activity of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE one hundred and twenty-first Psalm we read: "The Lord is thy keeper: the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand. . . . The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore." This is comforting assurance for mankind, plainly indicating that all righteous human activity is under the control of God, eternal Mind. Thus it becomes clear that there is never an instant when man is not under the care and protection of his creator. To the extent that we rely upon God, the great and only cause, for direction in our daily affairs, do we find harmony prevailing in the activities with which we may be concerned.

A business man, a student of Christian Science, was endeavoring to carry out a transaction involving a large sum of money. He found himself beset on every hand, however, by what appeared to be unfair and tricky competition, with utter failure looming. He turned with increased consecration to the teachings of Christian Science, endeavoring to realize that because God is omnipotent there can be no reality in dishonesty or unfair dealings. As he continued to declare and actually recognize the all-power and all-presence of God, the situation began to clear. He was gradually led to a point of action which resulted in legitimate success in every detail of the transaction.

The power of Truth, applied with scientific spiritual understanding, is equal to the solution of every human problem. Christian Science, the voice of Truth in this age, maintains with uncompromising finality that the spiritual and only creation, upheld by eternal Mind, remains forever perfect and intact. It shows that what appears to be an imperfect material creation is but a false concept of mortal thinking. It declares that the glory and grandeur of all that God has created appears to human consciousness in proportion to one's exchange of material belief for spiritual understanding.

Human thought does not easily grasp or accept the spiritual fact of God's allness. It is prone to consider existence as material, as precarious and perilous. It fosters regret over shadows linked with the past, ponders with misgiving the seeming mystery of an uncertain present, anticipates with dread an unknown future. Let the teachings of Christian Science be applied to such mistaken views and the outlook changes. Christian Science shows how one may, instead of fearing apparent discord, rest thought in the consciousness of the omnipotence of divine Principle, and know that God's work is already done and is perfect. To know that true being is forever under the control of eternal Mind is to know man as the complete and perfect likeness of his creator, acting in conformity to the divine plan.

Christian Science teaches us not to ignore the seeming resistance of fleshly beliefs to spiritual reality, but to overcome such resistance. It reveals the conflict as but a phase of mortal mind, and shows that, since God's power is all there is or ever can be, any apparent attempt of the carnal so-called mind to overthrow it is powerless. The revelation of God's omnipotence through Christian Science is not a vague and undemonstrable theory. It is the truth concerning infinite Mind or intelligence and its spiritual creation. It constitutes the fact of being whereby one is able to overcome so-called evil.

Humanity in general has long accepted the concept of a material world, involving chaotic upheavals and reprisals. Christian Science refutes this false concept. Its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 403), "You command the situation if you understand that mortal existence is a state of self-deception and not the truth of being." She also declares on page 427 of the same volume, "Immortal Mind, governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual." This is a comforting statement. It reveals the heartening truth that, regardless of the seeming mesmerism of mortal thought, the perfect law of God, ceaselessly operating, controls all that really exists. This is a practical, scientific, and unassailable position, which every seeker of Truth may maintain.

When facing the claims of evil, one should endeavor to lift thought above material beliefs into the pure atmosphere of Spirit. Christ Jesus said (Luke 21:28), "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." Jesus constantly turned away from the mesmerism of material sense to spiritual reality. In the Lord's Prayer (Matthew 6:13) he ascribed to God "the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever." We can follow his example. There is never a moment when we cannot realize the presence and allness of God. However terrifying or widespread error may appear, it is never, in reality, accomplishing anything.

The replacement of material illusion with spiritual understanding is in progress throughout the world. Truth is leavening human consciousness, freeing mankind from belief in sin, suffering, and fear. We can rest undisturbed in God's ever-presence, knowing that the activity of Truth is constantly bringing spiritual joy and gladness to the understanding of men. In his first letter to the Corinthians (2:9) Paul said, "It is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Challenge to Poets

Someone has said:
"Make me a poem of this radiant day."
Poems are never made,
I haste to say.
Poems are born within the hearts of men—
A single lily bending its tall stem
Beside a stalk of blue delphinium
May start a flow of eager, rhythmic words.

Poems, my friend,
Come on light, fluttering wings.
No one may say
What words shall tremble in his heart
This day.

The poet knows
How rare those moments are
When words come freely;
When his winged pen
May capture beauty
For his fellow men.
No poet can escape the debt to share
His joy with others:
He must gladly use
The medium of words;
Must wisely choose
Those that seem best;
Must never lose
The pulsing vision
That makes poems live;
Must freely, almost prodigally, give.

Such is the poet's task:
Such his deep joy to bless;
Such the full measure
Of his happiness.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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Down the Middle of the Road

'The Paper Must Come Out' ..... *By Erwin D. Canham*

Getting out a newspaper, we should like to remind readers, is not a simple or improvised business. The reminder is probably unnecessary, for when most readers visit ours or any other newspaper office, they usually remark (however unflatteringly) that they cannot understand how any orderly printed product can ever emerge from that bewildering hive of complications.

And even getting out a weekly paper is a complicated business, as this writer first learned at the age of 10 when he took the after-school job of folding the inside four pages on Wednesday and the outside four pages on Thursday of a little country weekly in Maine. Even we who only folded could see what a time the editor had in bringing out his paper each week.

We are reminded of these journalistic fundamentals by our esteemed contemporary, Editor James S. Magee of the Perry County Democrat (Pa.), who announced on July 1: "No paper this week. Getting out a newspaper every week is an awful grind. We feel sure our subscribers will not begrudge us this week for rest and recreation."

Doubtless not a single person in Perry County, Pa., begrudged the editor's holiday. It is to be hoped that churlish fellows among them didn't write in to say: "Stay away as long as you like." And perhaps some folks in Perry County realize the sober truth of the remark made by Prof. Peter Odegaard of Amherst College to the American Society of Newspaper Editors this spring: "A tired editor is more of a menace to society than a drunken driver."

London Economist's Achievement

Yet there is another newspaper tradition: "The Paper Must Come Out." It has been exemplified many times in recent months in Britain, where newspapers have suffered from bombings and yet have brought out their editions daily, and only a little late. Their feats of ingenuity and heroism—and we don't know which to put first—must one day be gathered into a commemorative volume.

When this compilation is made, the achievement of the London Economist will have a proud place. In the latest issue to reach us of that most able and justly famed weekly, that of May 24, a simple story is told that makes any newspaperman (and should make any layman) take a deep breath, make a deep bow, and say: "Well done." Here is the story in the Economist's own brave British understatements:

"The statutory period of silence having elapsed, it is now permissible to reveal that the editorial and publishing offices of The Economist were entirely destroyed in a recent air-raid. What made the disaster worse was that the printing works in which the paper had been produced since it was forced to migrate by the Great Fire of London on Dec. 29, 1940, were also completely destroyed in the same night. The Economist thus found itself without a home, without a printer, and without any preparations for the next week's issue (with the sole exception of one short galley proof carried away by mistake in a compositor's pocket the previous week). Within three days, however, offices had been taken (by a very remarkable coincidence, on the exact spot where The Economist started 98 years ago), an entire week's issue had been prepared and the copy handed to new printers. The paper was published promptly, and the staff of The Economist like to believe that it took a very sharp-eyed reader to detect that anything was amiss. The Economist is probably not the first journal in the country to lose both its editorial offices and its printing facilities in one night, though we believe we were the first in London. It is a privilege to have been given the opportunity of continuing the tradition of journalism: 'The Paper Must Come Out.'"

Bombs Can't Silence Free Press

It should be added that the May 24 issue of The Economist is fully up to that journal's high standards, is 40 pages long, looks just as The Economist has always looked, and is as unruffled as the British tradition itself. We happen to know that the paper has also lost temporarily many of its ablest editors, who are highly valued in their Government's services.

Similar praise could be given to several other British publications. The Times itself has been severely bombed but still got out its editions, and so have the other London papers. Even the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, while spared direct bombing, had to move hastily when the Government requisitioned its offices, and eloquently replied to an inquiry after the recent heaviest bombing: "We're now writing in appropriate atmosphere—fresh air—but otherwise office Okay."

The free press is being battered down in many countries today. But not by bombs, as the foregoing testifies. And sometimes not by conquest either. There are today several score anti-Nazi newspapers being published secretly in captive Poland, we were recently informed by a semi-official although unidentifiable source. Thus the indomitable will of men for freedom rises through darkest night. "The Paper Must Come Out." Nothing can ever destroy man's upward gaze.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

A Little Unabashed Local Pride ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

At the risk of sounding provincial—and with maybe a bit of a wistful idea of turning attention to things other than war and defense—we would like to talk about Chicago. Right now it is looked upon as something of a "bad boy" because it seems to harbor more isolationists per square foot than any other community or area. There is some reason, of course, for those hurt looks cast in our direction, but let's not go into that just now. Chicago is, after all, a pretty good place, for all the isolationists! Even the isolationists, as a whole, are pretty good people. But we were going to get away from that, weren't we?

Chicago is more than just the Nation's second city. It is the center and capital of a vast, vigorous, sunshiny section of people and land and trees and houses and highways, and skyscrapers, and lakes. It is a composite reflection of all the things which go to make up life in the great central plains region, of all the things which, when looked at up against the light, are rather much like what you'll find any place else.

Chicago is growing. Not so much in population. The last census showed that we have only a paltry few thousands more than in 1930. But the trouble is that these statistics have too great a respect for political boundary lines. The Chicago within the city limits is one thing. The "real" Chicagoland is another. The suburbs crowding around us at every point—they have grown in population. The City, like all large metropolitan areas, is simply stretching itself. And the process—though maybe some downtown real estate people will not agree—really makes for a better community in the end.

Great Manufacturing Center

Cook County, according to the latest figures, is the greatest manufacturing center of any county in the Nation. And when you consider that this does not cover the huge steel-making area to the south, mostly over the line in Indiana, it means something. The so-called Chicago steel area is second only to Pittsburgh, and a very close second, in production and capacity. Tack that onto Cook County and you have quite an important industrial area—what?

Then there's the wholesale business—the old-fashioned drummer gone modern. In 1935 sales at wholesale in Chicago accounted for 7.26 per cent of all such sales in the Nation. In 1939 the proportion was 7.42.

And we just have a report that Chicago doubled its retail, wholesale, and manufacturing turnover in the period from 1933 to 1939. In May this year factory pay rolls were 41 per cent ahead of the total in May last year. Power consumption was up nearly 12 per cent, sales of new cars 48 per cent, pig iron production 49 per cent, bank clearings 10 per cent, carloadings 21 per cent, department store sales 14 per cent, and so on. Just for the sake of some more comparison, the combined trade of the Chicago area in 1939 was $8,438,244,000, as against $4,884,220,000 in 1933.

Leader in Transportation

This may help in visualizing something of size, and the rate of growth. And to complete the picture we might mention such facts that are more or less common knowledge, as: Chicago has more railroads, more trackage and more freight, and rail passengers than any other city, and it has more airplanes and more air passengers than any other city, not excluding New York.

And speaking of New York. New York's bigness and greatness is taken for granted. It has long since grown out of the status of a community. Some say it's really not a place but a condition. Chicago is still young. It is still, for all its four million or so inhabitants, a community, a place of which those inhabitants are conscious and maybe just a little proud. It still feels that occasionally it has to defend itself, and maybe do a bit of boasting.

I like to call it civic consciousness. That civic consciousness makes Chicago interesting, livable. It gives it color and character. That character may not always be positive or constructive or attractive, but the character is there, and it is always dynamic. It is a zestful mixture of New England reserve and Nebraska expansiveness. Chicago has few inhibitions, yet its manners are fairly well polished. If we didn't have this isolation-intervention business to thresh out, we'd be a lot of quite happy people. Maybe we are anyway.

The point is, war or no war, Chicago is still big, still growing bigger, still dynamic, still a very important place.

To Change the Subject:

Hello Young Sam; What Are You Thinking About? ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

If you went anywhere over the Fourth of July week end, you undoubtedly ran into some of Uncle Sam's 650,000 "selectees."

They were everywhere. In railroad coaches (the railroads give them a special rate of 1¼ cents a mile compared with the usual rate of 2 cents, provided they can show an official furlough certificate); in buses, in broken-down jalopies or 1941 autos, thumbing rides besides the highway.

What's more, they were ready to talk. Months of close-up living with strangers has broken down the reserve of even the shyest of them.

The first three or four months, they admit, were tough. Now they are getting into the stride. "Rolling out" at 5:45 a. m. for setting up exercises isn't half as bad as it was. Blisters on hands and feet have hardened into callouses.

There are still plenty of kicks, however. Not so much about conditions of camp living as about the uncertain government plans for their future.

They Oppose Going Abroad

Selectees are generally resigned to giving up their jobs to spend a year in military training for defense of the United States, but lately they've begun to get a little supicious of the intentions of certain leaders in Washington.

Stories from the Capital that Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, is asking Congress for authority to use the Army outside of the Western Hemisphere, if necessary, and to keep selectees in training longer than a year have them worried.

Along with most Americans, they are definitely opposed to sending men to fight abroad. "We don't mind going anywhere in this Hemisphere or even to the outlying islands if it's necessary to keep Hitler away from this country, but we don't want to fight him in Africa," said my railroad seat companion. "We tried fighting over there once before and we sure got left holding the bag."

And as for serving more than a year, he said: "I've got a good job waiting for me back in Memphis, but if they're going to keep me in the Army more than a year, I doubt if it will be there when I get back."

Because he was 33 years old, he had another cause for concern. Congress this week is expected to reduce the age limit for selectees from 36 to 28. Friends back home of his age won't be drafted. Not that he minds being in the Army, but he would like to know how long they will keep him there.

Back in Washington, officials explained that no definite plans had been made for the men over 28 who are already in training. They are in the minority since 77 per cent of the men taken to date are less than 28. Physical defects, dependents and work in essential defense industries have cut down the numbers drafted from the higher age brackets. Many whose families have run into economic troubles since they left home have already been discharged.

When the Army first drew up Selective Service Regulations, it recommended that only the younger men be taken, but Congress thought a wider age range would be more democratic. Experience has proved the registration of older men costly and inefficient, so now the Army gets its way.

And They Want Women Cooks

In addition, 750,000 prospective selectees, who have become 21 since last October, were registered last week and will be assigned call numbers in a second lottery, to be held sometime this month. Still younger are approximately 3 per cent of the selectees who have not yet reached the age of 21 but have volunteered to take their training before they start on careers.

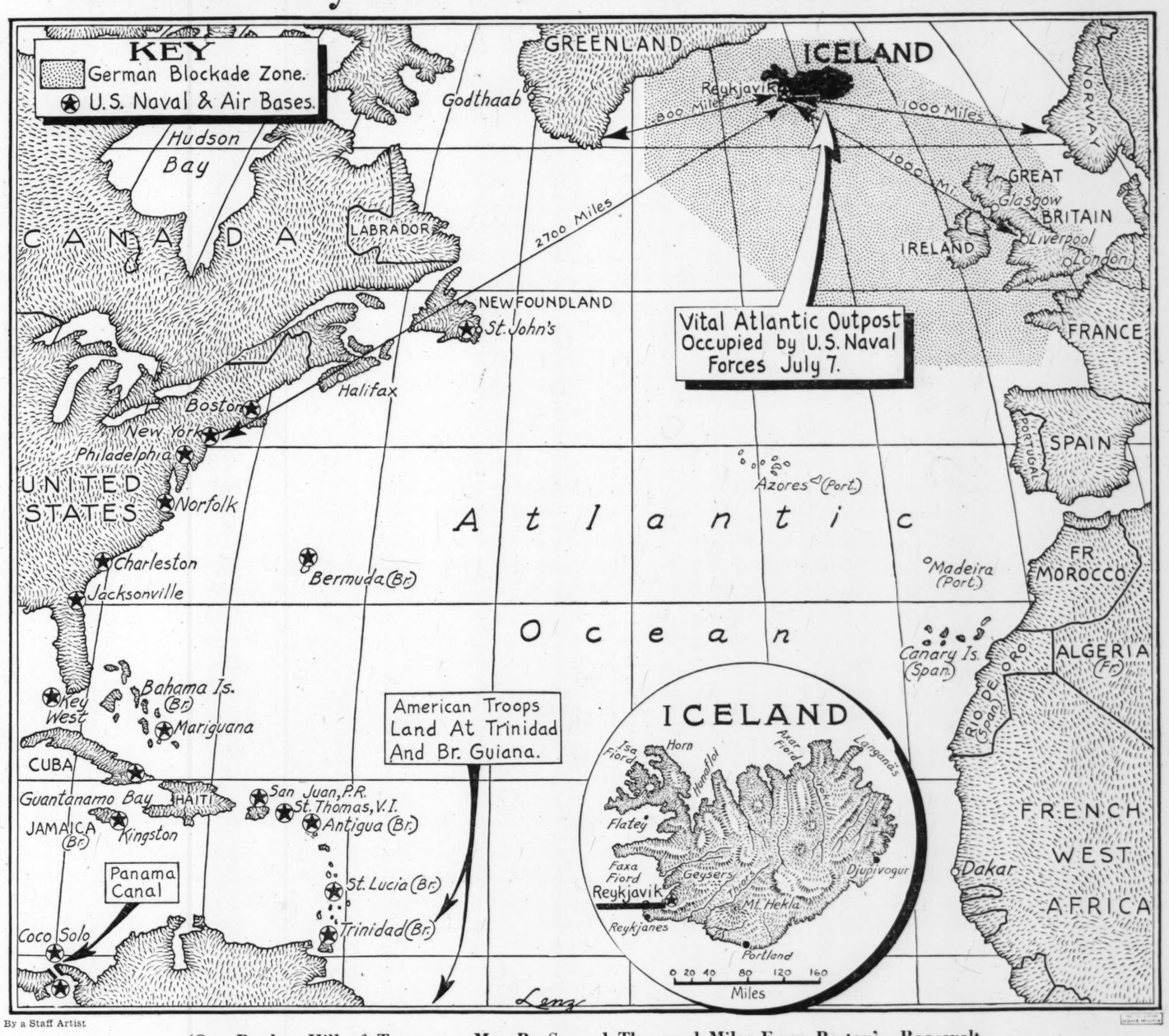
There were other phases of Selective Service that my companion wanted to tell about. The food wasn't bad, he said, but sometimes it wasn't cooked so it was fit to eat. "What they need in the Army," he said, "are women cooks. Very few men ever make good cooks. Besides there are lots of jobs women could do around camp, such as laundering and mending."

Camp recreation is still inadequate, he reported. "They have good dances, but they're too crowded. When you go to town, there's nothing to do but walk around and go home. The U. S. O. has fixed us up a good library though."

The public's attitude toward soldiers, he found much improved. "That's because almost everybody has some relative in camp now," he explained.

In camp, rich and poor men are on an equal footing. The only way to tell who's rich, according to my friend, is to watch how much they spend on leave. "Now take the fellow who bunks next to me. He's got plenty. I'm going to visit him in New York some day, then I'm going to carry him down to my father's farm in Tennessee and feed him up right on some of that good ham and red gravy. Oh, boy, I never ate so much in my life as last week end."

Iceland: Keystone for North Atlantic Defense



By a Staff Artist

'Our Bunker Hill of Tomorrow May Be Several Thousand Miles From Boston'—Roosevelt

A strategic map of President Roosevelt's latest extension of the United States' front eastward. The President announced to Congress that both Iceland on the northeast and Trinidad and British Guiana on the southeast had been occupation by U. S. troops "in order to forestall any pincers movement undertaken by Germany in the Western Hemisphere."

Occupation of island by United States forces blocks possible Nazi move—Brings American goods closer to British cargo ships, and relieves troops of British for services in other zones of contemplated action.

By Captain Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Iceland occupies a position in the Atlantic of paramount strategic importance in this war.

A Nazi occupation of this island would further the possibilities of a German invasion of Britain and would close the northern convoy routes across the North Atlantic.

Conversely, Iceland affords an ideal base for naval and air forces employed in the protection of this route.

Lack of available ships and planes is all that has prevented the British from exploiting this advantage.

Climax of Careful Planning

Iceland has entered into the strategic conceptions of defense of the Western Hemisphere from the outbreak of the war, and the Administration in Washington heaved a sigh of relief in May, 1940, when it became known that British forces had occupied the island to forestall similar action by Germany.

This force which today is estimated to comprise from 60,000 to 80,000 well-equipped troops is now to be relieved by United States forces. The British troops will undoubtedly be placed where they will be of more immediate value.

A major move of this character cannot be made over night, and the announcement that the United States bluejackets and marines have arrived in Iceland is the climax of carefully laid but well-kept plans that have been under consideration over a considerable period of time. One can now have a clearer understanding of what was in Secretary of Navy Knox's thoughts when he delivered his much criticized "time to use the navy" speech last week.

In Hemisphere Zone

The arbitrarily assumed limitation marking the Western Hemisphere is the twentieth degree of west longitude and this meridian passes through Iceland, thus affording support to the drastic action taken by the President in ordering the occupation.

The British are reported to have installed extensive defenses in Iceland, including fixed and mobile guns, tanks, barricades, radio, direction finders, housing facilities and other means of repelling an invasion. Unquestionably these facilities will be handed over to the new defenders and a credit for their value entered in the lend-lease ledger.

Fortunately Iceland by reason by its hydrography is much easier to defend than to attack, and a reasonably well-equipped force in possession of the Island will be difficult to dislodge. The coast in general is lacking in good harbors or landing places. Reykjavik, the capital, on the southern coast, is the only really good port, although there are other small ports on the west coast.

900 Miles From Britain

Iceland is less than a thousand miles from the Norwegian coast and some 900 to 1,000 miles from the English ports on the Irish Sea. It is 750 miles northeast of the southern extremity of Greenland, 1,800 miles from Newfoundland and 2,700 from New York.

What use the United States will make of its occupation of Iceland remains to be seen.

Iceland is well within the war zone proclaimed by Germany, but inasmuch as this zone extends into the "Western Hemisphere," where the United States recognizes no interference by foreign powers, it may be assumed that Hitler's edict will be disregarded.

A first-class air establishment in Iceland where both land and sea planes can be based will permit the establishment of an extensive air patrol, which in conjunction with similar bases in New England and Newfoundland, will allow the adjacent ocean area to be thoroughly scoured.

Wide Range for Planes

Should these planes happen to range eastward from Iceland other valuable information might be obtained.

Planes based in Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Britain should prove an admissible foil to the Nazi airplane-submarine team which has done so much damage to convoys both east and west bound.

If it is to be the policy of the United States actively to enforce its desire that the war remain out of the Western Hemisphere, it now has the bases from which to project operations which will insure this result, and if Britain is to be relieved of the heavy demands made for escorts in the eastern part of the Atlantic, its facilities for affording increased protection the remainder of the way for convoys will be augmented.

Convoys Within Patrol

By swinging its convoy routes well to the north, Britain will be able to keep its convoys within a zone patrolled by the United States Navy until the vessels pass to the eastward of Iceland.

The run from there on to British ports would then never be beyond easy patrol distance for planes operating from British bases. The objection to this arrangement is that it gives the Nazis less area over which to search for convoys.

However, their airplane-submarine team unfortunately has been only too successful in locating targets for Nazi torpedoes and bombs, and it would seem that more effort should be devoted to driving off the Nazi air scouts which are responsible for the successes which have been attained.

And the only way these scouts can be dispersed is by the use of air patrols. With their "air eye" eliminated, the submarine will be no more potent than the menace overcome by the convoy system during the World War.

When weather unsuitable for flying intervenes, Nazi planes will be at as great a disadvantage as patrolling planes.

Iceland has a climate which is much milder than might be expected so near the Arctic Circle. This tempering effect is due to the Gulf Stream which washes these western and southern shores, and keeps the coasts relatively free of ice.

Fog is frequent on the eastern and northern shore, but seldom experienced on the other side of the island, but on the whole Iceland affords an excellent base for both ships and planes.

The possibility of convoying American war materials to Iceland in United States ships—and trans-shipping the supplies to British ships at Rykhjavik—has been broached. But it does not appear to be a feasible method of affording assistance.

Time for Transshipment

If the Nazi raider can be kept out of the zone patrolled by the United States, British ships are safe there. If they are not kept out, United States ships will be no safer than the Robin Moor proved to be.

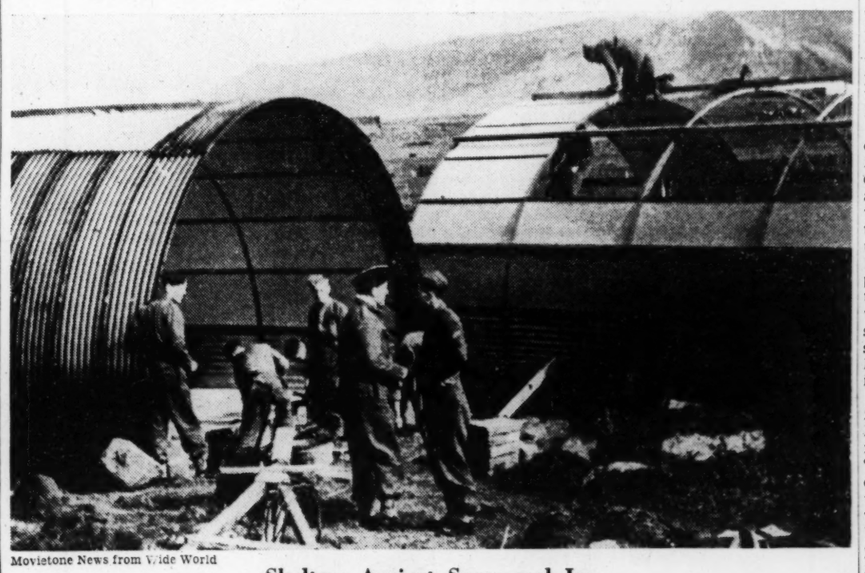
In any event, transshipment of cargoes either with or without adequate facilities for handling them, is a time consuming operation.

The action taken by the United States in Iceland cannot help but impress upon Germany that the United States has ceased to procrastinate and is now prepared to back up its objectives with action.

Should the necessity arise, there can now be no doubt but that the United States is prepared to take whatever action is required to insure that other islands in the Atlantic do not become potential threats to the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere.

It is even possible that Dakar is included in this category.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



Movietone News from Wide World

Shelters Against Snow and Ice

Canadian troops sent by the British to occupy Iceland are shown building Nissen Shelters, which can be thrown up speedily and provide good protection against Arctic winter.

Island's Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

While its race ties, culture, and economic life have so far been linked with Europe, Iceland has recently turned toward the West.

Not long before the German occupation of Denmark, the island obtained a million-dollar credit loan from the United States, facilitating purchases of such necessities as rye, wheat, stock feed, and gasoline, according to the National Geographic Society.

In November, 1939, direct shipping connections were set up between the United States and the North Atlantic island. An Icelandic tourist bureau has been established to encourage an already growing travel interest.

In recent trade figures Great Britain ranked first in Iceland's import-export books. As a source of supply Denmark was second, while a rapidly expanding German business made third place. In 1939 the United States came fourth as a customer for Icelandic supplies, particularly cod liver oil.

Iceland has few mineral resources and a generally poor soil, growing in quantity only such crops as hay, potatoes, and turnips. On the other hand, the volcanic nature of the island provides a continuous supply of hot springs, whose piped water is valuable in heating plants, in greenhouses, and warming the earth of truck gardens. Iceland in addition has a rich fishing and fish-production industry. With its many rushing streams, the island has a potential water power believed to be greater than that of any other country of similar size.

Old as Icelandic history is, however, the modern nation celebrated its twentieth birthday only in December, 1938. Explanation of the apparent paradox lies in the fact that the island was early under the control of Norway and later under Denmark. It was not until 1918 that Iceland received its present independence and Constitution, under which it was allied with Denmark by allegiance to the same King. Following recent upsets in Europe, the Icelandic Parliament has now decided to handle its own foreign policy.

For most of the long period since its settlement in the ninth century, Iceland has had a representative form of government. Called the "Grandmother of Parliaments," its elective assembly, the Althing, was established back in 930, more than 800 years before the infant United States declared its independence. This assembly has been in continuous existence ever since, with the exception of a less-than-half-century "blackout" between 1800 and 1843.

Brookline Golfer Leads Massachusetts Amateur Golf Field During Early Rounds

Ray Marad Is One Over Par; Ted Bishop Keeps Near Top

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMEADOW, July 8—With one birdie on the first hole and another on the last, Ray Marad of George Wright carded a one-over-par 71 at Longmeadow Country Club today to make strong overtures for the halfway lead in the qualifying test of the 37th State Amateur Golf Championship.

After playing a round which he later said "tickled him immensely," Ray held a one-stroke edge over a comparative unknown, Frank Janusus of Lexington, and a two-strike bulge over Defending Champion Ted Bishop of Woodland.

Although most of the scores were not ranging too high, despite pre-tournament predictions yesterday, it would take excellent golf on the part of late starters to catch him. Those who had a chance were former champion Joe Lynch of Blue Hill and Edward Martin of Trapelo, both of whom went out in 36 shortly after noon.

Two long putts helped Marad, a downtown Boston department store executive, and a second shot which stopped four feet from the first pin accounted for his other birdie. He sank a 25-footer at the fifth, and a curling side hill putt of fully 50 feet at the 18th. He got into trouble on four holes, each of which cost him a stroke to par. He drove out of bounds on the ninth, put his drive against a tree on the 11th, chipped too strongly on the 12th, and three-putted the 17th green.

1939 Tournament

Marad today was playing the type of golf which took him to the final of the 1939 tournament at Tedesco, where he lost out to young Teddy Adams of South Shore, and, should he continue tomorrow, stands a good chance of succeeding to the medal won last year by Mel Merritt of Salem, President of the M. G. A.

The two-over-par 72 posted by 23-year-old Janusus, Lexington machinist and a finalist in the 1938 junior tournament at Salem, was one of the big surprises of the day. Frank played in the same threesome as Merritt, who went overboard on the lad, declaring that he "would pit him against any one in the field."

Darkhorse Title

Janusus, whose brother, John, used to star at tackle for Boston College, made only three mistakes all day. He played bad iron shots at the fourth and eighth hole and took three putts at the 17th. He made up one stroke with a birdie at the third, and his 72 was the talk of the tournament so far. Long off the tees and exceedingly straight, he has succeeded to the title of "darkhorse."

All of Bishop's trouble came on the last nine. After playing the outgoing holes in par—a bogey on the seventh being offset by a birdie on the fifth—Ted came up with a double bogey on the short 13th. His first went into a trap, in which he took two shots to get out, and after which it took him two puts to get down. He birdied the 10th with a six-foot putt, but then went over par on the 12th and 14th.

Digging Divots

The Massachusetts Golf Association nearly made a slip when it scheduled this 37th state amateur championship here at Longmeadow . . . the course almost stretches into Connecticut . . . at one point the state border is less than a quarter of a mile away—and it would be a bit incongruous if the boys had to play a part of the Bay State championship in the Nutmeg State.

★ ★ ★

The course here, 6,791 yards long, figures to play a bit tough for some of the short hitters . . . there are six par-four holes stretching more than 440 yards, all of which will not make the Longmeadow par of 70 easy to attain . . . the course card reads as follows:

Out—	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4—35
In—	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4—35

Little Ben Loving, Longmeadow professional, is not much in the public eye during the summer months, preferring teaching to playing . . . He does manage, however to play on the winter tour of the P. G. A. and he will be remembered for having tied Ben Hogan with a sparkling 67 at the end of the first round of the Miami Open . . . The two Bens are somewhat similar in appearance, both weighing in the neighborhood of 140 pounds . . . Loving's younger brother is now at Pensacola training to be a naval pilot . . . Craig Wood gave Ben his start in golf, having had him as an assistant at Rumson, N. J.

★ ★ ★

If Ted Bishop should win this tournament, which he is highly favored to do, it will break a personal precedent for him . . . On four previous occasions he has tried his skill on courses in Springfield and vicinity, and on each occasion he has gone home empty-handed . . . He has tried twice in the Springfield invitation singles, and twice in the Longmeadow four-ball tourneys . . . His last appearance in the Longmeadow four-ball, he and Andy Vitale went to the final, only to lose to Mel Demarais of Haverhill and Bill Haskell of the home club . . . Ted did not put in an appearance for a practice round yesterday. His wife, Evelyn, could not come, making it the first time she has missed seeing her husband play in a tournament.

★ ★ ★

The competitive record for Longmeadow is 70, according to Loving, although he, Bobby Jones, and Harry Cooper all have toured the layout in unofficial 65's . . . The consensus is that scores will be high, with approximately 145 winning the medal and those who score 160 or better qualifying for the match play which begins Thursday . . . The club, incidentally, is building a new swimming pool in the rear of the clubhouse, and when it is completed, Longmeadow will be one of the most attractive Country Clubs in the State.

The number of junior golfers who have stepped up to senior company and some who are still within the junior age limit of 21 is surprising . . . Entered in the tournament are at least a dozen whose names are easy to recall—the two Martins Ed Franzeim, the present title-holder, Clarence Early, Eddie Anderson, Jim Danahy, Joe Monahan, J. Harry McGrath, Harry McNiff, Frank Janusus, Joe Lynch and Davie Sullivan.

Early M. G. A. Scores

Mel Merritt, Salem	38	39 77
Leo Brown, Sandy Burr	39	38 77
Frank Janusus, Lexington	36	36 72
F. S. Anderson, Green Hill	46	43 89
W. E. Haskell, Longmeadow	49	35 84
Edward Polmatier, Wilbraham	43	44 87
W. G. Barry, Springfield	41	43 84
Guy W. Donahue, Longmeadow	43	44 87
Wallace Hellstrom, Green Hill	37	38 75
Michael Megliola, Wilbraham	40	37 77
Ed Franzeim, Bellevue	39	42 82
Ted Adams, South Shore	41	38 79
Ray Marad, George Wright	34	37 71
Milton Reach, Jr., Longmeadow	40	35 75
Ted Bishop, Woodland	35	38 73
F. T. Pfaelzer, Jr., T. C. C.	41	38 79
Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill	38	38 76
P. W. Simons, Longmeadow	39	40 79
J. W. Monahan, Sr., Belmont	40	37 77
S. J. Besse, Jr., New Bedford	42	36 78

Eastern Clay-Court Finalists

Wide World

Virginia Wolfenden (left) and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke

NEW YORK—Miss Wolfenden and Mrs. Cooke pose with the trophy after their match in the final of the Eastern Clay-Court singles at Jackson Heights, won by Mrs. Cooke, 6—1, 6—1.

Williams Boy To Watch In Detroit Show

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The stage was set this afternoon for another Boston hero in the All-star show. A year ago it was Maxie West, slugging Braves' outfielder, who put the Hub in the spotlight. Stepping to the plate in the first inning with Vaughan and Herman on base, Max blasted a three-run homer and swung victory the National League way at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis. This time the No. 1 figure could be Ted Williams, popular left fielder of the Red Sox.

From a baseball standpoint, conditions are ideal for the grinning and temperamental Williams. First, like all great players, he is at his best in a big game, and all eyes at the moment are on the Detroit classic. Second, Ted would rather hit in Briggs Stadium than in any other park in the country. Third, Manager Del Baker of the American League has boosted the boy's confidence by planting him fourth in the batting order.

Important Slot

Williams must have been a happy kid this morning when he picked up a newspaper and read Baker's plans. "Imagine that," he must have said to himself. "Joe Di Maggio, Cronin, Dickey and Heath in there, and Baker has me hitting fourth." Ted always knew he could hit, but he must have puffed around the chest a little when he saw the batting order with his name in the most important slot.

However, Williams is deserving of this honor. He took a .405 average to Detroit and has been beyond reach of all other big league regulars for more than a month. He is the first serious threat to the .400 society in several seasons.

Likes Tigerland

Too, Del Baker is well aware of the boy's prowess in the Detroit ball park. The Tiger manager can remember a few occasions when Teddy beat him with long hits during the past two years. In six contests there this spring, Williams has batted .346 and produced two of his 16 home runs. Of his nine hits—along with the four-baggers—he has made two doubles. He likes the background—even the smell of the air, in Tigerland.

In the event that Williams fails to uphold the slugging tradition of the American League, the Red Sox may produce a hero in either Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr or Dom Di Maggio. Mickey Harris might be the man of the hour on the mound. Or, perhaps, Eddie Miller of the Braves will be the fellow who turns the tide again for the Nationals.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cooney	220	22	71	0	10	.323
Rowell	267	29	73	4	26	.273
Moore	216	25	58	4	22	.269
Hassett	119	15	32	0	8	.269
Sisti	215	25	56	1	19	.260
Miller	257	27	62	4	28	.241
Waner	111	10	26	0	9	.234
West	218	32	50	8	34	.229
Masi	83	6	16	0	5	.193
Berres	127	9	24	0	9	.189
Manno	29	2	5	0	4	.172
Montgomery	7	0	1	0	0	.143
Ross	41	1	4	0	2	.097
Wietelmann	33	1	3	0	0	.091
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	237	72	96	16	60	.405
Cronin	246	49	83	6	50	.338
Di Maggio	295	72	91	4	23	.309
Tabor	257	30	78	9	60	.304
Foxx	236	54	70	12	60	.297
Finney	269	51	72	2	25	.268
Doerr	198	27	51	8	44	.258
Peacock	115	10	29	0	14	.252
Fox	72	8	19	0	8	.247
Pytlak	175	16	41	1	21	.234
Newsome	104	8	24	1	11	.231
Spence	102	11	22	1	15	.216
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Ouimet's Advice Valuable To Young Golf Followers

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ambitious young golfers might do themselves a lot of good by listening, occasionally, to "the voice of experience," reading articles by older men who have gained competitive successes, or perhaps listening to them discourse, in speeches or personal conversations, on problems they have faced and combated in various championships or major tournaments. One of those veterans who is ever willing to give a young fellow advice is Francis Ouimet, winner of the national amateur championship twice, the open once, the Massachusetts amateur six times and the Massachusetts open once.

Some of the younger golfers who will qualify for match play in the Massachusetts amateur which began today on the Longmeadow course near Springfield might have done themselves a good turn had they listened to Ouimet commenting recently, on what he considers some of the mental essentials for success in match play. He stressed two things: Always expect your opponent to hit a perfect shot and always have a definite plan in your own mind as to how you are going to try to thwart his best effort.

Plan Beforehand

It is not enough, Ouimet says, to start out merely with the idea of trying to match the opponent shot for shot as the play progresses. You should try to work out in your own mind, in practice rounds or from observations made during the qualifying rounds, the best way of playing each hole, provided its topography offers a choice between two or more methods, which frequently happens.

If, for example, you have a tendency to hook and there is out of bounds or other trouble to the left, but at the same time the play to the left offers a premium on distance or opening up the hole for the second shot, you have to decide in your mind, definitely, whether it is worth while to court the penalties of playing to the left, and biting off too much, or whether it is better to take the safety route to the right and take a chance of being able to overcome hazards or extra distance involved in playing the second shot from that side.

Bold or Safe

There are all sorts of factors involved in some of these decisions. On some holes it is advisable to be bold on approaches, where there is little trouble for a ball going over the green; other holes where the reverse is true. There are holes where it is perfectly all right to be bold on chip shots, where the putt back has no particular problem if the chip is over-strong; but other spots were a chip past the hole might result in a downhill putt on a slippery green and court disaster if, in missing that putt to win, you should go far enough past to miss the one coming back for a half.

In that last observation I have an idea that Ouimet may have been thinking of his semifinal round match against Billy Howell at the Beverly Hills course, near Chicago, in 1931, for in just such a situation Francis putted so far by the hole that he stymied himself and lost a hole which he looked much like winning. Plenty of others have done that selfsame thing, and many of them have kicked themselves, mentally, for their own lack of judgment.

Invaluable Lesson

On the matter of always expecting an opponent to play a perfect shot, nothing could be more conducive to guarding against the shock of seeing an opponent come through with a sensational shot, great or fortunate as the case might be, but very upsetting in its effects. Ouimet learned an invaluable lesson on that score in the national amateur championship of 1913, the first in which he qualified for match play.

He was playing the then great Jerome D. Travers and they were having a merry match of it. It appeared that Francis might tie it up at the 26th hole when he played a grand second seven feet or so from the cup. Jerry then banged a jigger half as near again and won the hole. It shook Francis up, as he afterwards admitted.

There is a vast difference in Ouimet's mind between using judgment and playing safe. He always was a bold player and recommends that course to any aspiring youngster. He learned his lesson on the fallacy of deliberately playing safe when he was about 17, competing against Ray Gorton at The Country Club. Gorton's drive landed in the driveway that intersects the 15th fairway—unfortunately, just as an automobile was passing. The ball hit the radiator and was kicked up toward the bushes near the clubhouse. Instead of having an easy second to the green, Gorton barely got out of the shrubbery in two, and in three was under a tree beyond the green.

Three-Putted

Francis, meantime, landed his tee shot on the macadam road and when he saw where Gorton was in three, he decided not to try to pitch over the bunkers in front of the green; he merely cuffed his ball along a short distance. Then his short pitch barely made the green, whence he three-putted. Gorton pounded his fourth out of the rough to the green, sank his putt and won the hole. "That," says Ouimet, "was the greatest lesson I ever learned in golf."

Boldness wins championships, Ouimet avers. True, it sometimes may lose a title, but in the main it goes the other way. Bobby Jones won his first open title at Inwood in 1923 by super-boldness. At the last hole of his play-off with Bobby Cruickshank for the title, Jones was at the edge of the rough. It was a long shot to the green, with a water hazard to be carried. A 1-iron is a difficult club to play under any circumstances, easy to top; but Bobby unhesitatingly took the long chance, played a superb shot on the pin all the way and it was the winning shot.

The Other Shot

Walter Hagen was one of the boldest players of all time. The same goes for Gene Sarazen. Another outstanding exponent of that type is Harold McSpaden, who in winning the Massachusetts open played two shots which in Ouimet's opinion were two of the boldest and most masterfully played of any he ever has seen. A lot was written about his superb shot out of the woods at the 13th hole, when he and Paul Runyan, playing in company, were having a nip and tuck for leadership.

The other shot was not seen by so many spectators, and not so fully appreciated, but it was a shot that gave a genuine thrill to a man who, like Ouimet, fully appreciated what it involved. McSpaden had driven poorly, hit a tree, and the ball came to rest barely at the edge of the fairway, lying close and downgrade. A safety shot and a pitch on in three were the normal choice. McSpaden took a wood and laced it. He had to start it toward the pond, to avoid the trees on the right, and impart a fade to bring it in to that tightly trapped, rather narrow green. The shot was right on the carpet, and especially valuable under the circumstances, for Runyan got a birdie 3 and if McSpaden had not corralled a par-4 he would have lost two or more strokes. The slightest timidity on his part playing the shot might have meant the pond, or a bunker or other trouble.

Bobby Doerr Will Start Game Today

BRIGGS STADIUM, DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—Bobby Feller, of Cleveland, and Whitlow Wyatt of the Brooklyn Dodgers, a brace of great right handers, were picked to face each other at the start of the ninth annual All-Star game between outstanding players of the big leagues here today.

Manager Del Baker of the American Leaguers chose Thornton Lee of the Chicago White Sox, a southpaw, to follow Feller on the hill, but Bill McKechnie, boss of the Nationals, declined to look past Wyatt. He said he probably would use four or five flingers, depending upon how things happened.

Following were the starting lineups:

American

Bobby Doerr, Boston, 2b
Cecil Travis, Washington, 3b
Joe Di Maggio, New York, cf
Ted Williams, Boston, lf
Mickey Heath, Cleveland, rf
Joe Cronin, Boston, ss
Rudy York, Detroit, 1b
Bill Dickey, New York, c
Bob Feller, Cleveland, p

National

Stan Hack, Chicago, 3b
Terry Moore, St. Louis, lf
Pete Reiser, Brooklyn, cf
Johnny Mize, St. Louis, 1b
Bill Nicholson, Chicago, rf
Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh, ss
Lonnie Frey, Cincinnati, 2b
Mickey Owen, Brooklyn, c
Whit Wyatt, Brooklyn, p

★ ★ ★

John Whitlow Wyatt, returning to the scene of one of his early baseball failures, has won more games in half a season for the Brooklyn Dodgers this year than he accumulated in nearly three seasons with the Detroit Tigers. He also was with Chicago and Cleveland in the American League before disappearing into the minors to emerge once again as a National League winner.

★ ★ ★

You don't have to have a fancy batting average to be an All-star. Of the 35 batsmen selected by managers of the two leagues, 19 have stick averages under .300, 15 are above that mark and one—lanky Ted Williams—is in a class by himself with .405. Of the pitchers, there are four who are beneath the .500 mark in the won-lost column in their respective leagues. They are Paul Derringer, Cincinnati; Sid Hudson and Emil Leonard, Washington; and Edgar Smith, Chicago.

Boo Morcum, Ed Styrna Wildcat Track Stars

DURHAM, N. H., July 8—It is not often that Paul Sweet, veteran Universty of New Hampshire coach, boasts of the accomplishments of freshmen, but today he cast aside his belief in silence to extol the abilities of two yearlings on whom he bases a New England track victory next spring.

The two youngsters of whom Sweet talked have been setting the field ablaze these past few weeks in both sectional and national competition.

Headline Freshman

Perhaps the most headlined of all freshmen in this section is Richmond (Boo) Morcum who but a few days back swung over the bar to the National A. A. U. junior pole vaulting championship. The 20-year old product of Braintree, Mass., who learned his vaulting on homemade equipment in his own backyard, soared to 13 feet, 6 inches.

But that national championship was but a climax to one of the most astounding stories in track. Morcum had no vaulting in high school for then Massachusetts did not include the event in scholastic competition. But for some untold reason, the slightly built lad was interested in the sport. He built himself some wobbly standards, found an old discarded mattress for a landing pit, and fashioned himself a vaulting pole. Day after day he practiced alone, with no one to cheer him and nothing to coach him except a few library books.

Undefeated in Vault

Last year Morcum was a student at Thayer Academy. For a self-taught pupil his vaulting was good and in the Interscholastic meet held in Durham he went 11 feet 4 inches.

But this spring Boo blossomed. Never was he defeated in the vault and seldom in the high jump and broad jump. Then came the New England A. A. U. meet at Cambridge. In an all-out effort Morcum cracked the vault record at 13 feet 7¾ inches, almost a full six inches better than the old mark. But that was not all that he did that afternoon. He won the high jump and tied for second in the broad jump.

It was because of these showings that Morcum went to the Philadelphia Nationals and was given his chance to complete one of the real Horatio Alger success stories of track.

Styrna Weightman

But there is another lad in New Hampshire spangles who is not far behind Morcum. He is lanky Ed. Styrna from Nashua who wields either the 12-pound or 16-pound hammer and competes in most every other weight event.

Styrna is not a national champion. He missed by inches at Philadelphia, but his name is nevertheless included among the better weightmen. Like Morcum, he holds two New England championships in A. A. U. competition. Important was his title-winning hammer throw for it was the first time that the Nashua boy had ever thrown the 16-pound weight. His heave of 173 feet 5½ inches was at that time the second longest throw among the Nation's collegemen. Oddly enough, the top throw was by another New Hampshire man, Matt Flaherty.

Styrna's javelin victory was also impressive for his 180 feet 1½ inches was 12 feet better than the number two hurler.

Best Prospects

Both lads are being acclaimed as two of the best prospects in New England. Morcum has been named as the best pole-vaulting prospect ever seen and his coach expects that before many days his mark will go to 14 feet or better. His high jump mark may, within the next three years, stretch to nearly seven feet. It is 6-3 now.

Styrna next year should be New England's top hammer thrower in collegiate competition. His nearest challenger will be Norm Wilcox of Rhode Island whom he beat in the New England meet but to whom he lost in the national fray by four inches.

Sports Around the Hub

Yachting Events Conflict at Quincy

There will be plenty of activity at the Quincy Yacht Club, Monday, July 28th, if present plans materialize. Too much, in fact! In the first place, Quincy Bay Race Week will be in its second day of operation under the sponsorship of the Quincy club. And now the South Shore junior yacht racing association has scheduled the "north series" elimination for the Finlay Cup to star on that same day at the same club.

The plan for running both events at the same time does not sound feasible. Yachts must be secured for the juniors, and that will be a problem for the boats will be sailing in Quincy Bay Race Week. Then, too, the juniors, being local inter-club skippers, naturally had expected to participate themselves in the annual Quincy Bay Race Week.

Midst the confusion of handling a fleet of over 200 craft in race week, Quincy officials now have the added burden of handling some two or three races on the same day for the junior elimination series. Already, Quincy uses two starting lines to handle the bulging race week fleet; there might even be difficulty in securing officials for the juniors.

The breaking up of the South Shore junior yatching championship series into two preliminary divisions—the "north" and "south"—is a fine idea, as far as it goes. But it seems that a more practical date could be set for the elimination series.

★ ★ ★

Stripped of the five regulars who went West for the All-star game at Detroit, the Red Sox were scheduled to play their annual exhibition game at Brockton this evening. Donated in the past to the Brockton Lions' Club Milk Fund, the proceeds this time—at the sugestion of Tom Yawkey—will go to the Brockton Firemen's Relief Fund.

★ ★ ★

At 5:30 o'clock the Sox were to oppose a picked nine from Camp Edwards. Interest was added to the engagement early today when it was learned that Hugh Mulcahy and Walter Ripley were the pitchers nominated to work against Frank Shellenback's outfit. Mulcahy, of course, was a star with the Phillies before he joined Uncle Sam's fighting forces. Ripley made a southern trip with the Red Sox a few years back.

★ ★ ★

The sixth annual Greater Boston Boys' horseshoe pitching championship held under the auspices of the Roxbury clubhouse of the Boys' Club of Boston will get under way, July 16th, at the Boys' Club playground, Roxbury. This championship event will include four classes from midgets of seven years, to seniors not over 21 years of age.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Donald Belcher of Winchester and Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport were recorded medalists in yesterday's qualifying round of the annual invitational fourball tournament at Tedesco. Their score was 83 for the 18 holes. Runner-up honors went to Marcia Perrin, state junior champion, and her partner Mrs. L. H. Redfield of Woodland with 85. The play-off rounds started this morning.

★ ★ ★

The Boston Braves were rained out of their exhibition with their Hartford farm team in the Eastern League last night . . . The Braves open a three-game series with the Chicago Cubs on Thursday . . . Meanwhile, the Red Sox await their western trip opener with the Detroit Tigers in Detroit.

Manero Takes First Money At Rangeley

RANGELEY, Maine, July 8 (AP)—Tony Manero of Salem, Mass., won the $1,000 Rangeley open golf championship yesterday with a 54-hole score of 199, a record-shattering performance nine under par for the event.

The smiling Manero shot a 69 for his last 18 holes in a drenching downpour.

Mahan Floundered

Tommy Mahan, Beverly, Mass., veteran who cracked the tournament's 18-hole record with a 64 Sunday, floundered in yesterday's rounds and finished well down in the field of 68 with 145.

The tourney's lone hole-in-one was tallied by Manero Sunday when he dropped an ace in the 131-yard 13th hole.

The tournament annually is played over three courses, the Rangeley Lakes House, the Rangeley Country Club, and Mingo Springs. The combined par is 68-70-70—208.

Kennedy Second

Besides shattering par for the three courses, Manero also cracked the previous tournament record of 204 established by Eddie Bush of Norway and Dave Hackney of Tyngsboro, Mass., last year.

Les Kennedy of Rockingham, N. H., finished in second place with a score of 205. To Manero went top money of $250 and to Kennedy $125.

Shared Respective League Burden

Wide World and Staff Photographer

Whitlow Wyatt, Brooklyn (left), and Bob Feller, Cleveland

Wyatt, ace of the Dodger mound staff, took a record of 13 wins and 4 losses with him to Briggs Stadium for the ninth annual all-star classic. A year ago Whit hurled two hitless innings for the National League. Feller, the leading pitcher in baseball, took a 16-and-4 record to Detroit.

Cardinals Long on Pitching

ST. LOUIS, July 8 (AP) — Branch Rickey, general manager of the Cardinals, still can smile even though the club has lost five straight. He thinks about those young pitchers on Cardinal farms.

"We are developing successfully enough fine hurlers to eliminate worry in that department for some time to come," he asserts. "They're not all youngsters either.

"Remember Hy Vandenberg? He's coming back, no doubt about it. He's pitching great ball for Rochester. Hy has lost only two games, won six or seven; but the main thing, the batters are not hitting him. Yes, you'll see Vandenberg back in the big time.

Al Hollingsworth

"That goes for Al Hollingsworth out at Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League, too. He's got himself 13 games so far in a league that's always produced heavy sluggers."

But Rickey's real pride rests in the ability of some of the newcomers.

"I'll name you five pitchers who have never been seen in the major leagues and whom batters are going to wish they never had seen.

"They are: Albin Jurisich and John Beazley of New Orleans in the Southern Association; Fred Martin and Howard Pollet at Houston in the Texas League and George Munger of Sacramento.

"These lads are just about ready for the big time. Martin has won 14 games with but one loss; Pollet has a dozen victories while dropping only two.

At Springfield

"Then there are John Grodzicki and Murry Dickson with Columbus of the American Association; Hank Gornicki and Herschel Lyons with Rochester. And, say, we've got some fine boys in the lower leagues, too.

"Out in Springfield, Mo., of the Western Association Cliff Hopkins and Syl Donnelly are going like gossip. Hopkins has lost two games, won about 15; Donnelly has only one setback against 13 victories. Ralph Scheef of the same club will be a famous hurler up here some day. He stands eight and three, respectively, in the won and lost column.

"So will Bob Doyle of Asheville, N. C., in the Piedmont League. He's 6 feet, 5 inches, very young, a fast runner and hard hitter. He throws a ball so hard no one can see it. His only fault now is that the plate isn't big enough. When he finds it—another name in pitching annals.

"There are many more. All I can say is—our pitching worries are over for some time, yes sir."

Oddities

Two of the best girl badminton players, Mary Whittemore of Boston, and Thelma Kingsbury of San Francisco, are southpaws.

All that stood between Marius Russo, Yank pitcher, and a no-hit game, was George McQuinn, Brown's first baseman, and Brownie George homered.

Three days straight the Baltimore Orioles scored seven runs against Newark—and lost all three games.

In just two homes of big league umpires there are 20 children. Red Ormsby has 12, Bill Summers 8.

American League Power Favored at Detroit—Pros Having Trouble in PGA Tourney

Memories of Ruth, Gehrig Linger in All-Star Show

DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—The two finest talented teams in baseball, bar absolutely none, tear into each other at Briggs Stadium today in the ninth annual All-star game between handpicked specialists of the National and the American leagues.

The American League is supposed to have the more terrific hitters, the National League the slightly more clever pitchers. This partly is a memory from the days when the American League had Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig to do its batting and the National League had Carl Hubbell and Diz Dean to do its pitching.

They are gone now, all of them. The Babe is retired and corpulent, and Gehrig has passed on. Dean is a radio announcer. Hubbell is on the National League squad, but he is a veteran who pitched only two days ago and consequently cannot be counted upon for duty today.

Fast Changes

The heroes of the first all-star game less than a decade ago mostly will be on the sidelines when the shooting starts today. That is how fast baseball changes and shifts. Yet the American League remained a strong favorite because the boys still respected its superior batting power.

The weather promised to be cool for this time of year, and clear. Briggs Stadium figured to be comfortably filled with more than 50,000 fans. Many more would have liked to attend, the local citizens say, but for the fact that the assembly lines are running night and day and not all can get off.

Del Baker, manager-for-a-day of the American League "supers," chose Bobby Feller of Cleveland to lead off. As he explained, he would be a fool to do otherwise. Feller, with 16 victories and only four losses for the season, is baseball's greatest current pitcher.

Americans Lead

For the National Leaguers the lead-off pitcher promised to be Whit Wyatt, with a record of 13 won and four lost for Brooklyn. Rumors last night said that Wyatt did not feel so good, but Manager Bill McKechnie of the Nationals was counting on Whit nevertheless.

The score, up to today, was five victories for the American League against three for the Nationals in the All-star series. However, the Americans slugged their way to comparatively simple triumphs in the first three engagements and the Nationals have been doing all right since.

After Feller either had breezed through the first three innings of today's game, or, on the other hand, had got his bumps, Manager Baker intended to use Thornton Lee of the Chicago White Sox, a talented left-hander. Beyond that, Baker refused to go.

Walters Second

"If we're ahead I can pick anybody. If we're behind by that time, it won't make much difference," he said.

That's the entrancing thing about an All-star game. Nobody is allowed a second mistake. The first one usually is fatal.

Deacon McKechnie intended to use Bucky Walters as his second thrower and then trust to providence. Walters still is, in this writer's opinion, the best pitcher in baseball today when the pressure is on—and no disrespect meant to Bobby Feller. Bobby probably would be the first to cast his vote for that, because Feller is that sort of boy.

Both managers had some tough choices to make in their line-ups, besides their pitchers. They found themselves glutted with riches, so to speak, and last night the best either would give out was a "tentative" line-up.

Many of the players took yesterday off and did not arrive here until late last night or early today, and the rival pilots felt they wanted to have heart to heart talks with their men before deciding finally who would take the field. They were meeting at the stadium before noon today.

Inboard Speeed Records Target In Cup Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Inboard speed records which have stood untouched since the close of last year's racing campaign will be the principal target of attack when the annual Governor's Cup regatta is run on Lake Hopatcong here next week-end.

An extra day, Friday, July 11, has been added to the regatta program exclusively for time trials, and these one-mile speed tests also will be carried over on the morning of Saturday, July 12. Highlighting the attempts at speed breaking will be that of My Sin, the former Gold Cup class champion owned by Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn.

One-Mile Mark

Pop Cooper, the Kansas City, Mo., grandfather, will make things exciting in the 225 cubic inch class with another of his "Tops" racers and will seek the one-mile speed toga that he lost last fall to Chauncy Hamlin's Voodoo from Buffalo, N. Y.

Voodoo also will be on the Lake Hopatcong course, piloted by Jack O'Mara, of New York, and Jack Wood, of Detroit, erstwhile outboard pilot, has a new Michigan Kid in the 225 division that will bear watching. The one-mile record in the Gold Cup class is 100.987 miles an hour and for the 225's the standard is 88.786 m. p. h.

Governor's Trophy

Competitive races in the Hopatcong regatta will be run both next Saturday and Sunday afternoon, climaxed by the three 15-mile heat open event for the Governor's Trophy. Voodoo, with Jack Olmstead at the wheel, won the cup last year.

Inboard runabouts, 225 cubic inch hydroplanes, 135 class hydros and Pacific One Designs also will be in action on the two-day program.

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S. Scheidegger-Hauser

Tulsa Coach Employs New 'QT' Line-Up

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—University of Tulsa fans are prepared for something new in football playing styles next season—Coach Henry Frnka's "QT" formation.

The fans themselves coined the name for two reasons: (1) Frnka's system uses a basic "T" pattern, and (2) that's all the publicity-shy coach will let them know about it.

Shuns Reporters

Frnka, who came to Tulsa from Temple University of Philadelphia after Coach Chet Benefiel resigned last January, is shy before newspaper reporters.

He considers almost everything connected with his football team a military secret, and he knows how to keep it. Spring practice sessions were held behind barred gates.

A chosen few who got brief glimpses of the Golden Hurricane in action noticed that the much-talked-about "T" formation was used before the shift. After the shift, anything was liable to happen.

Own Conniving

There was something of Knute Rockne's, something of Pop Warner's, something of Clarke Shaughnessy's in the system—and something else that was definitely the product of Frnka's own conniving.

Frnka, who denies that he has any system at all, says that if there must be a name, "QT" is as good as any.

All of which means that opposing coaches in the Missouri Valley Conference and elsewhere aren't going to get much advance notice on what to expect from the Hurricane next fall.

That's all right with Frnka, too.

Cleveland Group To Honor Feller

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Baseball Federation, governing body of the local sandlots, will honor its greatest graduate with a Bob Feller night when the Indians renew their pennant drive against Philadelphia Thursday.

The fireballer took off the uniform of the Cleveland Rosenblum Class A team to don a Tribal shirt and fan eight St. Louis Cardinal batters in a 1936 exhibition game that started him on the road to fame.

Feller will receive a trophy from the Federation and a plaque from the Sporting News, baseball weekly, naming him the "Player of 1940."

Bob's father will be among the guests of the Cleveland club at the night game as will 5,000 sandlot players.

Plane Hazard

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Golfers on the seventh tee at Meadow-Lake Golf and Country Club here were startled to see a new hazard suddenly descend onto the fairway.

Frank Archibald, sportsman pilot of Sarasota, Fla., set his single wing cabin plane down on the fairway when he ran out of gas on a Chicago-Atlanta flight.

He soon rolled the undamaged plane to the rough, allowing the golfers to play through.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	48	26	.649	..
Cleveland	46	31	.597	3½
Boston	40	33	.548	7½
Chicago	38	36	.514	10
Detroit	39	40	.494	11½
Philadelphia	34	40	.459	14
St. Louis	27	45	.375	20
Washington	26	47	.356	21½

Putts Pay Off —By Pap'

Craig WOOD
—THE WINGED FOOT PRO IS THE MAN TO BEAT IN THE P.G.A. GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP IN DENVER
THE BLOND BOMBER, RATED A LONG HITTER, REALLY WON THE U.S. OPEN WITH HIS BRILLIANT PUTTING
GOOD THINGS COME IN THREE'S
FOR $10 A HOLE HE CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS 'EM
WITH THE MASTERS and THE U.S. OPEN TO HIS CREDIT, WOOD WILL GO ALL OUT FOR A GRAND SLAM
LOU EBLING IS THE UNSUNG HERO OF WINGED FOOT BEHIND WOOD'S PUTTING SUCCESS
PAP'

Some 500 members of the Winged Foot Golf Club were gathered to do honor to Craig Wood, their professional, for his national open championship victory. One of the features of the party was the movies of Wood fashioning his triumphs in the open and the Masters. The scene showing Wood sinking a 30-foot putt on the final green for a birdie three drew a spontaneous round of applause.

"There you have the real explanation for Craig's victories in the open and the Masters," commented Artie Lynch, one of Winged Foot's top amateurs. "Putts like that did the trick. And it wasn't just a matter of luck that he was able to sink those long ones when they counted the most.

"Lou Ebling, who is only a fair golfer here at the club, can step up and take a bow for having helped Wood win both the big titles. Ebling is a fine putter, and on the practice putting greens he comes mighty close to being a great putter. For the past year and a half it has been his practice to challenge Wood to a daily contest on the putting green. When he got into regular matches, those practice jousts with Ebling served him well and he found himself dropping more than one man's share of the long ones. Just as he did on the final green at Fort Worth."

As Wood sets his sights on the P. G. A. crown, with a grand slam in mind, despite a slow start yesterday, those endless rounds of putting with Ebling on the practice greens should once again stand him in good stead.

University of California's Memorial Stadium has a seating capacity of 90,000 and football officials see at least three sellouts for the coming season.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Sophomore Parade

With 91 base hits, 72 runs scored, a .309 batting average and the fielding instinct of a great ball hawk, Dominic Di Maggio of the Red Sox is doing very well for a second-year player. So is Chicago's Bill Nicholson, who leads the National League with 59 runs batted in and also has 15 homers. Lou Boudreau of Cleveland and Martin Marion of the Cardinals are better defensive shortstops today than they were 12 months ago as freshmen.

The most consistent team offense in the American League belongs to the Red Sox, and Dom Di Maggio is lead-off man at Boston. His 72 runs scored ties teammate Ted Williams and brother Joe Di Maggio for the circuit leadership. Dom covers center field like he was born there.

Nicholson Hitting

Bill Nicholson, who in 1940 hit 25 homers and produced 98 markers for the Cubs, is headed for another good year. Although never high on the batting list, the big outfielder packs as much power as 90 per cent of the hitters in this circuit and deserves the All-Star rating he recently received.

However, the rest of the sophomore crop is finding the pitchers and hitters a little tougher in 1941, proving that the second time around can often be the most difficult for a ball player.

The Browns last season came up with Walt Judnich, a Yankee castoff who hit .303 and produced 24 home runs. He could field as well as hit—a good-looking all-around outfielder. But today Walt is fighting a batting slump, down in the .222 class.

Jimmy Dykes used young Bob Kennedy in 154 games at third base last year. Rivals marveled at the boy's throwing arm. With the '41 flag race past the halfway stage, the White Sox sophomore is riding the bench. He has appeared in exactly eight games and has made one hit. Jimmy Gleeson, after knocking around in the minors for several years, enjoyed his first "regular" campaign with the Cubs in '40, hitting .313. Bill McKechnie liked him and brought him to Cincinnati. But Gleeson has disappointed the Reds, despite a fast start in spring training.

Kennedy Benched

Joe Orengo, who began his sophomore year at third base for the Giants, has been stopped by N. L. pitching. Bill Terry had to bring in Dick Bartell to play the far turn. Although PeeWee Reese's shortstopping has held up in '41, his batting has brought wrinkles to Leo Durocher's brow. The youngster today is 40 points off his '40 pace. The Red Sox, remember, said he never would hit.

McCoy Fails Again

The Giants have watched Babe Young, the first baseman, fall under his 1940 figure at the plate. Last season the Pole Grounds rookie had 101 runs batted in and 17 homers. Roy Mack at Cleveland, Bob Elliott and Maurice Van Robays at Pittsburgh, Mike McCormick at Cincinnati, Johnny Rucker of the Giants and 'Bama Rowell of the Braves are finding the second-year going rougher. Benny McCoy, after hitting .302 in 55 games with the Tigers in '39, had a disappointing first full season with the A's in '40 and is even more disappointing at the moment.

Sophomore standouts are lacking on the mound, though one or two of the boys are making a living, as a ball player would say. Last fall, after the Reds had reached the World Series, Bill McKechnie shouted the praises of Joe Beggs, who had won 12 and lost only three as a relief hurler. Joe today has a two and nothing record.

Sid Hudson made the A. L. All-star team, despite a five and eight record with the Senators. Vern Olsen of the Cubs was 13-9 in '40, and is 5-2 today. Marius Russo of the Yanks has been slow starting his second time around, as have Newhouser and Gorsica of Detroit. Herb Hash, whom the Red Sox liked a year ago, is now in the minors.

Fond Reminder

Wide World

Pvt. Frank Strafaci

NEAR IRVINGTON, N. Y.—Private Frank Strafaci, the amateur golfer who is now a trainee, sees a reminder of the old days in this "No Golfing" sign at the entrance to V. Everit Macy Park, near Irvington, while participating in an exercise. He is one of a group of trainees from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., who began a four-day maneuver in which they will combat an imaginary enemy attempt to invade Metropolitan New York.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 7

International League

Jersey City at Montreal, rain.
Newark at Rochester, rain.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Toledo 2, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 16, Minneapolis 3.
Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 3.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

San Antonio 2, Beaumont 0.
Dallas 5, Fort Worth 3.
Tulsa 10, Oklahoma City 2 (seven innings by agreement).
Shreveport 1-4, Houston 0-2 (first 10 innings.

Southern Association

Atlanta 5, All-Stars 0.
Only game.

Eastern League

All games postponed, rain.

Did You Know?

This is the ninth All-star appointment for Jimmy Foxx, although previous to today's classic in Detroit he had appeared in only six of them.

Sarah Cooke Wins Eastern Clay Courts

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke says that after 15 years of tennis she has finally learned it is not necessary to try for a point on every stroke. So it must have been just a mistake that practically every shot she batted at Virginia Wolfenden in the final of the Eastern Clay Court tennis championships yesterday turned out to be a winner.

It took Sarah only 35 minutes to score a 6—1, 6—1 victory over the youthful San Francisco title defender. It was just as well that the Nation's sixth ranking player went about her task so speedily, for it started to rain soon after and the rest of the day's program was cancelled. Today, weather permitting, Frankie Parker will place his men's title on the line against Gene Mako.

New Forehand

Miss Wolfenden is essentially a slugger, but the elusive trap shots of various lengths and dispositions which Sarah offered throughout the match allowed Virginia no time to untrack herself. Instead she spent most of the time frantically reaching the net with her racket extended in front of her like a shovel.

Sarah has been in the first ten since 1930, but she believes that this is going to be her best season yet. Like Frankie Parker, she too has a new forehand, although up to now she's managed to keep it a secret.

Wins Doubles

Mrs. Cooke won another title yesterday without lifting a racquet. She and Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, were to have met Mrs. Louise Raymond Ganzenmuller and Mrs. Millicent Hirsh Lang, of New York, in the doubles finals, but Mrs. Ganzenmuller withdrew because of another tournament commitment.

Aside from the Mako-Parker match today, Parker and Charley Mattmann, of the University of Southern California, will face Ted Schroeder, of Glendale, Calif., and Jackie Kramer, of Los Angeles, Calif., for the doubles championship.

Opening Delayed

PHILADELPHIA, July 8 (AP)—Rain kept a field of more than 50 youngsters idle yesterday and delayed opening of the national Interscholastic tennis championship for a day.

Only Five Crack Par 71 On Cherry Hills Course

DENVER, July 8 (AP)—Cherry Hills, rolling out against a backdrop of the Rockies, still is daring most of the professional golfing clan to give it a licking in tournament play.

A field of 97 professionals teed off yesterday. Just five cracked the stubborn par 71 in the first leg of the P. G. A. tournament's 36-hole qualifying rounds for the Alex Smith diamond medal and a foothold in tomorrow's match play rounds for the 63 low scorers and Defending Champion Byron Nelson of Toledo.

None could break it in the U. S. open at Cherry Hills in 1938, won by Texas Ralph Guldahl in even par.

Baseball Family

Harry Bassler, blackhaired member of a California baseball playing family, and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, an Arkansan built like a No. 1 iron, guided the caravan into today's second trek over the lake-trapped course with 68s.

A stroke back was Sam Snead, the sweet swinger from Hot Springs, Va., whose sizzling iron play earned him the starting 69.

Braced at 70 were two unknowns to most golf galleries — George Fazio of Philadelphia and Bill Francis, from Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Little Ben Hogan, leading money earner of the year from Hershey, Pa., was tied at par 71 with tall Henry Ransom of Fort Worth, Texas.

Couldn't Get Going

National open champion Craig Wood said "I couldn't seem to get going after taking a six and a five on the first two holes," but he seemed confident of bettering his first day 76.

Titleowner Nelson, who automatically qualifies but was eligible to compete with his brethren for the medal, later told newspapermen "I'm just going out there for practice." Only 15 holes of his round were posted on the scoreboard and showed him seven over par.

Five other former P. G. A. champions have come West. Bland Gene Sarazen, playing in his 21st meet and three times a winner, was tied at 72 with Denny Shute, a two-time titlist, and nine others, Guldahl included.

Paul Runyan, twice champion, and Henry Picard, 1939 king, had 75, while Johnny Revolta, who triumphed six years ago, was well back at 79.

Cherry Hills Ahead

Wood, gunning for pro golf's grand slam—the Augusta Masters, the Open and the P. G. A.—predicted it would take 150 to stay in the tournament if yesterday's hot, bright weather continues. Nelson guessed as high as 156 and Sarazan—only player to win the Open and P. G. A. crowns in the same year—said 152 would do it.

Seventy-three swingers shot 79 or lower in the first 18-hole surge.

Bassler, a brother of Johnny Bassler, ex-Detroit Tiger catcher, rattled off the best nine, a 31 going out, but slipped one over par coming in. Harrison, from Chicago, had matching 34s.

In general, though, the decision still belongs to 6,888-yard Cherry Hills.

Frankie Parker Again Top Seeded At Spring Lake

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 8 (AP)—Frankie Parker, who has made the time a personal affair for seven years, has been seeded first to win the ninth annual Spring Lake Bathing and Tennis Club Invitation net tournament starting today.

Fifty-four players are entered in the clay court singles and doubles.

Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., runnerup in 1939 and 1940, was dropped to fourth position in the rankings announced by H. Levan Richards, tournament chairman.

Second spot went to Wayne Sabin, Reno, Nev., stylist who was unranked nationally last year after being suspended for 12 months by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Seeded third is John Kramer, Los Angeles, Calif.

No-Trade Rule Is Rescinded By American League

DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—The American League's rule against a pennant winner making trades was rescinded by club owners yesterday, effective at the close of the 1941 campaign.

The restriction prevented the holder of the American League pennant from transacting player deals with any other club in the league except via the waiver route. It was put into effect by the league in the winter of 1939 after the New York Yankees had won four consecutive world championships.

A move was started to rescind the rule last winter, but the proposal failed when brought to a vote. The restriction prevented the Detroit Tigers from making player deals this year.

William Harridge, American League President, did not disclose the vote on the rule.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	50	24	.676	..
St. Louis	48	28	.632	3
New York	39	32	.549	9½
Cincinnati	39	35	.527	11
Pittsburgh	33	35	.485	14
Chicago	34	42	.447	17
Boston	29	42	.408	19½
Philadelphia	20	54	.270	29½

"Where did you put the bathing suits?"

Perennial question in every family about this time is: "Where did you put the bathing suits?" Also: "Where are the golf clubs, tennis racquets, and thermos bottles?"

With vacation-time just around the corner, it is a good idea to check up on your vacation needs now. If you need sporting goods, sports wear, luggage, camera accessories, books, toilet articles or beach togs, you'll find it helpful to consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They direct you to stores well equipped to supply all your requirements.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—July 8, 1941
16C

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Forgetting War, Rent, and Taxes For a Day—Help the 'Bird Lady' Make a Census of the Birds

By Julietta K. Arthur

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The children's bright eyes peeped over the tops of the bushes. Hardly four feet away a tiny humming bird was busily burrowing down the stalk of the dainty cinnamon fern. Over each slender stem went her sharp bill, scraping the feathery down which lined it. Her beak full, quickly she flew to line her tiny nest. Up sprang the children, one or two with huge binoculars which their little fingers found difficulty in clasping. With wrapt attention they watched the flight of the shining bird to her lichen-covered nest.

The children were out with the "Bird Lady"—Mrs. Gladys Gordon Fry, who is known the country over as the woman who has introduced more people to the pleasures of bird-hunting than anyone else since Audubon. She was taking a group of youngsters from the New Jersey public schools on a "bird-hunt" in their back yards.

That night, from his palatial estate at Garrison-on-Hudson, Lyall Stuart, New York engineer and bird enthusiast, telephoned to the "House in the Woods" in Montclair, N. J., where since childhood Mrs. Fry has been studying bird life.

"The Baltimore orioles don't care what color string we put out for them," he reported, "but they like it loose enough so they can pull it off the nails on our crossbar stakes," he reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, students of Mrs. Fry for the past ten years, had been doing a little scientific experimenting of their own to discover whether their favorite orange and black warbler liked brilliant reds and blues with which to line the home nest.

An Ardent Bird-Bander

Elderly Mrs. Harrison, who climbs down three flights of stairs from her modest apartment in the Bronx, doesn't watch nesting, nor does she provide homes for the feathered friends who frequent her tiny back yard. She has only one old lilac bush where the shrill mew of the catbird signifies the return of the pair who built their bulky nest there last year. But Mrs. Harrison is one of 400,000 bird-banders officially authorized by the Wild-Life Survey to affix tiny leg-bands, each with a serial number, to birds they trap temporarily and let loose again. After she had visited her daughter in California, she reported proudly to "teacher" (Mrs. Fry) that the Bohemian waxwing she banded there was later recovered in West Virginia.

The Wild-Life Survey in Washington informed Mrs. Harrison "that the discovery threw new light on the East-West migration of this bird."

These three examples indicate the range in age, interest and occupation of the thousands of city and suburban dwellers to whom the Bird Lady has been able to communicate her own enthusiasm for feathered life.

An International Fraternity

For two decades Mrs. Fry has preached the gospel of bird hunting without harm to the feathered flock—that flock without which there would be no green thing on earth free of insect marauders. Bird-stalking is a sport in which anyone can join. It is an international fraternity which admits on equal terms members of both sexes of any age and it requires no expensive equipment.

All that the bird-lover needs, says Mrs. Fry, is a pair of keen eyes, eager interest, and a quick ear for the music which can be enjoyed from the time of the last melting snow till long after the first frosts. That the city dweller is not shut out is evidenced by the success of the 6:30 a. m. "dawn walks" which Mrs. Fry began in Central Park in New York City, in 1931, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History.

She is enthusiastic over that spot of green in the sea of tall buildings. It is a haven for bird migrants on their long flight north.

"Even country folk have a better chance to study rare species in the Park than they have in their own woods," she told me. "This year we took a census of migratory birds there—over a hundred and forty species found ample room in Central Park. Some of them were rare varieties hard to find hereabouts—the clapper rail, the killdeer, the Acadian flycatcher, the blue-gray gnatcatcher, the summer tanager."

It was as a child, in the "House in the Woods," that Gladys Gordon first began those rambles which have taken her on bird investigating trips as far as the tropical paradise of the Chanchamayo Valley in Peru, where the brilliant tinamous, guans, toucans, and caciques abound.

But the little girl who preferred hunting for the beautiful sparrow hawk to playing with dolls was gazed at askance by her playmates. In winter when other children skated she stood on the ice looking for black ducks, gulls, and the white swans seen in the open water along the Hudson shore.

Later, with ornithology as her goal, she found only two colleges, Cornell in Ithaca, N. Y., and the University of Wisconsin, that offered bird study. Now bird-lovers may find course after course listed in the college catalogues. Then, when the young Gladys Gordon, who was later to become Mrs. Fry, wife of a well-known biologist, was invited to join the Linnaean Society, she found herself the only woman member.

Includes All Types

Bird-hunting, under Mrs. Fry, is a fellowship which includes not only the Harry Payne Whitneys, whose children have the privilege of having Mrs. Fry all to themselves on weekly bird walks in the spring and fall, but also Margaret Speaks, concert singer, who has now established a bird sanctuary of her own, and people like shy Gladys Shapiro, stenographer, who gets up at 5 a. m. to travel by subway from her home at the end of Long Island to join the "dawn walks" with small, brown-haired, alert Mrs. Fry.

Last fall, six people—men and women—took autumn instead of summer vacations. They went with Mrs. Fry to the Federal Wild Life Refuge in North Carolina to observe and photograph the whistling swans, whose musical notes Mrs. Fry compares to "an orchestra of flageolets." During a thrilling trip through the fifty thousand acre reservation, the group saw 26,000 Canada geese, thousands of pintails, and every known species of dabbler, or surface feeding duck.

But probably the greatest thrill in bird-hunting came to the six women — among them Cecilia Teague, the painter, and Mrs. Harry Scherman, whose husband heads the "Book of the Month Club"—who explored the Island Barro Colorado in the Panama Canal Zone, the bird paradise already charted by the expert Dr. Frank M. Chapman. Here Mrs. Fry's sharp eyes and those of her companions saw six species which had not been seen before. These will be appended when a new edition of Dr. Chapman's monumental work is issued.

But to join the league of bird-hunters it is not necessary for you to go to Panama, to North Carolina, or even to Central Park. Over in Montclair, N. J., boys and girls from the public schools who have been in Mrs. Fry's children's class for the last three years wait impatiently for vacations. Beginning with the first week in June she "travels" with them in their own back yards for ten weeks.

At the opposite end of the scale is Helen Frick, daughter of the steel magnate, who invites Mrs. Fry annually twice a year to make a bird census on her extensive estate. Other landowners have followed Miss Frick's example. To each of them Mrs. Fry goes for two days. One day is spent in making a "bird map" of the nesting places—the possible clumps of shrubs, grass, and trees which offer refuge to the birds. At dawn the next day Mrs. Fry is out with her binoculars. But it is on her trained ear that she relies for the warblings of strange birds in the sections she has carefully charted.

We Can All Join In

But even if we cannot own an estate, or join the "good neighbor" trip which Mrs. Fry is planning for the fortunate ones who will visit Chincha Islands off Peru's coast next fall to see the thousands of guanayes, "the most valuable birds in the world," we can all rise at dawn, wherever we may be, and take a bird census of the air around us.

"I never had but two weeks annually in the country in all my life," says one hard-working office secretary. "But now I am part of an international group whom I can meet on their own terms if I ever roam the prairies, marshes, riverbottoms, swamps, deserts, and mountains of this world."

Anybody, anywhere, can join in the annual Christmas bird census. Next December will mark the 41st annual one-day survey of bird life in this country. If you are fortunate enough to be off the coast of Virginia this winter, you may see as many as 5,000 birds, including loons, in a single day.

But wherever you live you can begin today to observe your bird neighbors and to record your observations.

Helen T. Farrell

A close-up of lesser scaup ducks, a rare sight in Panama, where Mrs. Gladys Gordon Fry led a group of bird lovers last year. This photograph of these birds, which are rarely seen by "hunters" of birds in the Canal Zone region, is considered by experts to be an extraordinary "scoop" on the part of the photographer.

Werner Wolff of Camera Features

Top—The Bird Lady and an osprey, a large hawk which feeds on fish. For twenty years, Mrs. Gladys Gordon Fry, known as the Bird Lady, has inveigled city dwellers to study birds just outside their apartment windows. A total of 147 species, of which the osprey is one, frequent New York City's Central Park on their migrations, making the Park a haven for amateur ornithologists. Below—Bird enthusiasts carry on their work with Mrs. Fry (left, with binoculars). After a "training period" in Central Park, these amateur ornithologists are studying the hawk migration, in October, at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, near Drebersville, Pennsylvania.

Book on Income Management For Women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Very useful indeed will this book, "Income Management for Women," be to any woman, or man for that matter, who is interested in "creative spending" and in having "more of what you want with the same amount of money," to quote the author, Louise Hollister Scott. Budgeting, naturally, is the basis of it, but almost everything on which money can be expended is taken into consideration. ("Income Management for Women," by Louise Hollister Scott, New York, Harper & Brothers, $3.)

Security in the future is shown to be available to the small wage earner as well as to the person inheriting property. How to save and how not to save are very wisely contrasted. The working girl's budget, computed on a record of necessary expenditures, endeavors to establish a proper proportion of investment in the things often underestimated by the wage earner herself. An entire chapter is devoted to the subject of food.

The chapter on clothing contains sound advice on the buying of garments which will give joy and satisfaction, within one's means. Since the book was prepared from material used by Miss Scott primarily in her classes at Finch Junior College, it quite logically goes into the subject, "Shall you continue in business after you marry?" And the author sagely remarks, "It can be decided in your case only by a consideration of your individual circumstances and the feeling you and your husband have in regard to it. Other things being equal, it is unfortunate to delay marriage too long because the man's present income does not seem sufficient to provide for two people."

One great objection, she points out, however, is that frequently it leads to a higher standard of living than is wise. To guard against this she offers methods of handling the wife's earnings separately, so as not to encourage dependency on them over too long a period.

The chapters on banking, insurance, taxation, personal trust funds, stocks and bonds and mortgages, and security trading will be of great assistance to many readers. The details of making a will have not been overlooked, and this appears highly compatible with the author's emphasis from the start on the managing of money from an unselfish point of view.

P. P. S.

Women's Institutes of Canada Pledge Support of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fredericton, N. B.

Canadian women last month were challenged to provide an antidote to the apathy and selfishness which are playing into the hands of the enemy today. Delegates from all over Canada, assembled here for the 12th biennial convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, were exhorted to greater and greater war efforts.

"It is not enough to knit and sew and send clothing to Britain," Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond of Montreal declared. "We must use our minds to help form a vigorous public opinion. The opportunities we have now will not come again if this hour should see our defeat."

The importance of working for national unity was emphasized at all the sessions. Mrs. Hammond urged that individual Institute programs be planned with an eye to improving inter-provincial relations. A better understanding is vital, she said. "We can be divided for defeat, but we must be united for victory."

The idea of establishing a central war fund was approved by the delegates in their discussion about raising money for mobile canteens and other war purposes. They pledged themselves to try to educate the people of their respective provinces to accept the idea of a national war fund.

Women who had come from farms and small communities in every quarter of Canada expressed their united resolve to put forth every effort for victory. "We are all out for victory," declared their retiring President, Mrs. H. McGregor of Penticton. "Canada is taking the lead, and we must talk victory, think victory, and act victory."

Reports from the different provinces combined to give a picture of women's war activities throughout Canada. British Columbia and Ontario proved to be in the lead in making jam and preserving fruit. Mrs. J. F. Price and Miss Mary Clarke described the projects carried on in these two provinces. Miss Helen Macdougall, Superintendent of Nova Scotia Women's Institutes, told of the organization of "Garden Brigades" to encourage more home gardens so that less garden stuff need be imported into that province. Tons of jam, civilian relief supplies, and comforts for soldiers have been sent overseas, it was reported. And thousands of dollars have been raised for the Red Cross and for refugee funds.

The newly elected officers are: Mrs. H. A. Dunham, Havelock, N. B., president; Mrs. Cameron Dow, Port Daniel Centre, Quebec, first vice-president; Mrs. Ernest Duke, Port Carling, Ontario, second vice-president; Mrs. Scott Trenholm, Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, recording secretary; Mrs. L. B. Mellish, Montague, Prince Edward Island, treasurer.

An invitation to hold the next biennial convention in British Columbia was accepted.

Stella E. Gummow

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Banish Paltry Prattlings! Face This Burning Issue!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mason City, Iowa

GIRLS: Who cares about Lizzie's short skirts, Francesca's rug-beaters, or about the problems of any of those other Airers of Petty Grievances? Pooh! Paltry prattlings!

You're all stalling, waiting for someone with sufficient courage to speak out. To speak the truth on the one subject vital to us all. Why hedge? Why beat about the bush? Face facts today with Tallulah Lou. Here they are, all rolled into one burning issue: WHY IS A STUBBORN HUSBAND?

Nonsense! Stop "tsk"ing. You're all familiar with the animal. Now there are various species, as you know only too well. There is the breed who won't shave on Sundays or get a haircut until his friends fail to recognize him. There's the social outcast who will neither dance nor play bridge. There's the quaint variety who still chases down to rummage sales to retrieve a mossy suit, and wears the same style hat for 30 years. (Couldn't you scream? Then DO some day.) Then there's the specimen who for twenty years has been looking about the dining table for forgotten articles, and who always waits until you're nicely seated before crying aggrievedly, "Isn't there any salt or pepper?"

But the most deadly of the species, the very acme of stubbornness, is the husband who loves to tinker. As you all know, he does only those jobs he has thought up all by himself. Will he heed a plaintive appeal from the little woman that the rear screen needs fixing? Not he! It stifles his creative urge. No suggestions from without for him. He just might, some day, have gotten around to that screen all by himself, but alas! you mentioned it five years too soon. Rave and rant all you like, he'll only sit and think up all the more arguments as to why he shouldn't do the job.

Take our friends, the Pearces, and the Case of the Squeaky Door. Now Frank is handy. He has built fireplaces, boathouses, pools, even a guesthouse. He knocks out partitions in their summer cottage with gay abandon, leaving you to waken helplessly, an intimate part of one big happy family. Oh, he's clever, all right. But will he fix a little measly squeaky door? No, sir! That inner urge to change simply doesn't run to squeaks.

"Frank!" Marvyl will say. "That dining-room door is squeaking again."

Instantly a guarded look slips over his face, and you can almost see the Male Genius at work mustering arguments.

" 's cheerful!"

"It isn't cheerful! It's maddening! It's been going on for eight years and I can't stand it another minute."

" 's the weather. 'll stop in a cuppla days."

She turns to me with a tragic air. "Last month we had a distinguished guest, in town to deliver the Commencement address. I had planned a nice dinner and wanted things to go off smoothly. But NEVER has that swinging door squeaked so loudly, and NEVER has Agnes made so many trips back and forth waiting on us. It got so bad that Dr. Stevens finally stopped in the middle of every sentence for the squeak to come and go."

"He never even noticed it," retorted Frank. "But I've been thinking. If I could only get two or three more squeaks of the proper tones, I could have a Westminster chimes."

"How many hundreds?" inquires his wife scathingly, "does a new spring cost?"

"A NEW one! Seven bucks and a half! But for seven-fifty I could listen to a lot of squeaks. Now there's nothing the matter with this spring. Of course there is the chance it might in time become so fatigued it would break. This is known as metallic fatigue or crystallization."

"I don't care what you call it. Fix it!"

He doesn't even hear. His eyes hold a dreamy look and he says, wonderingly, "You know, I believe after all it is a Molecular Squeak."

"A what?" she screeches, last shreds of self-control shattered.

"Molecular. You know—molecules. Now the spring ought to be taken out and boiled, then impregnated with a hot, non-evaporating lubricant. . . ."

But wait a minute. . . . Isn't that my husband over there cutting across to Pearce's house? It is! Say! After all the training I've given that man, no Frank Pearce is going to go putting ideas into his head. Excuse my dust, girls. Be right back!

Tallulah Lou

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Salad Menus Make Summer Entertaining Easy

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Summer entertaining is no problem when you use an easily prepared salad for the main course. To our minds the menu below is practically perfect for a party luncheon!

Party Luncheon

Hot Consommé with Saltines
Cantaloupe-Cherry Salad Bowl
Hard Rolls Butter
Ice Cream with Fresh Berry Sauce

Cantaloupe-Cherry Salad Bowl

2 ripe cantaloupes, chilled
1 head lettuce
2 cups fresh red cherries, pitted
Cottage Cheese Mayonnaise

Cut cantaloupe into crosswise halves and remove seeds. Cut balls from one cantaloupe, using a French cutter. Pare the other cantaloupe and cut crosswise into thin slices. Cut each slice in halves. Tear lettuce into large pieces and toss in salad bowl with mayonnaise. Arrange cantaloupe slices and balls in bowl, alternating with cherries. Serve with additional mayonnaise. Red raspberries may be substituted for cherries. Serves 6.

Cottage Cheese Mayonnaise

Add one-third cup cottage cheese to one cup mayonnaise and mix well.

Very good, too, is this tossed crabmeat salad which we use as a main dish.

Tossed Crabmeat Salad

½ head lettuce
½ head romaine
1 bunch watercress
2 tomatoes, quartered
2 cans crabmeat
French dressing

Tear greens into salad bowl. Shred crabmeat, removing bones. Toss greens and crabmeat separately with French dressing. Arrange greens in bowl, placing crabmeat in mound on top. Garnish with sprigs of watercress. Serves 6 to 8.

With a platter of assorted sandwiches and a chocolate layer cake for dessert, this salad makes a delightful company supper.

It tastes almost like ice cream, but this summer dessert is really a fruit salad, easy to make and delicious. We usually keep a tray in the refrigerator filled with it. It will keep perfectly well for two days.

Frozen Fruit Salad

½ pint whipping cream
½ cup sliced canned peaches
½ cup sliced strawberries
½ cup canned pineapple tidbits
¼ cup Maraschino cherries, sliced
¼ cup chopped pecans, if desired
Sugar or honey to taste

Whip cream until stiff. Fold in well-drained fruit and sweeten to taste. Freeze in tray of automatic refrigerator with control set at coldest point. Stir once when half frozen. Top with cherries and nuts when serving.

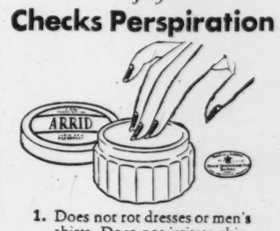
Bowl salads are grand. Fruit salads are refreshing. However, we still cling to an old favorite, the cole slaw Mother used to make. Served with broiled hamburg patties, crisp potato chips, and sweet pickles, it makes a supper plate you'll want to repeat again and again.

Old-Fashioned Cole Slaw

1 medium head young cabbage
1 cucumber, washed but unpeeled
1 green pepper, chopped
½ to 1 teaspoon caraway seeds
About ¾ cup thick sour cream
¼ cup tarragon vinegar
Pepper, salt, paprika

Shred cabbage fine. Add chopped green pepper, diced cucumber, caraway seed, and seasonings. Mix sour cream and vinegar, using enough to moisten the salad. Pour over salad and mix lightly but thoroughly. Chill well before serving. Caraway seeds may be omitted. Serves 6.

New Cream Deodorant *safely* Checks Perspiration



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The Men Will Bless You for This!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At this time of year when many families are planning long motor trips, I should like to pass on an idea that will be a wonderful help to the women of the party. On a two months' motor trip a few summers ago my young daughter and I carried small zipper bags (we recommend inexpensive dark colored ones, for they'll get very soiled) on the floor of the car by our feet. In these we carried the little things we had previously had to search through our suitcases for, such as hair brushes, combs, wave lotion, bobby pins, safety and straight pins, make-up, paper handkerchiefs and our own favorite soap, etc. We always carried these bags with us to the rest rooms and so could really freshen up each time. But the great convenience was that we never had to get into a suitcase during the day. The men will bless you for this!

H. H. F.

Commerce and Finance

Western Farmers Join to Oppose Penalties on Excess Wheat

Business and Industry

Senate Not In Hurry On Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Republican support for price-fixing legislation has developed in the Senate, but Administration leaders indicated there would be no immediate effort to obtain such a measure.

Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator, has been urging legislation granting the Government mandatory authority to fix prices, but House leaders recently rejected a measure he recommended.

Mr. Henderson attended a luncheon with a group of Senators recently, and one of those present said afterward he had gained the impression that "there is no hurry" about price legislation.

No Plans Ready

Senator Alben Barkley (D) Kentucky, the majority leader, said he knew of no plan to hasten action on a price measure and indicated that the entire question was up in the air. Senator Walter George (D), Georgia, said it was his understanding that no such legislation would be offered for at least two weeks.

From Senator Warren Austin (R) Vermont, assistant minority leader, came a statement that "the Government must do something" toward regulating prices. "Of course, it is a very delicate subject," Senator Austin added, "and it must be approached with consideration for the rights of all."

Senator Robert Taft (R), Ohio, who has contended the Administration has no authority to fix prices at present, suggested a system under which the prices of 20 to 30 basic commodities would be regulated by a five-man board composed of representatives of the Agriculture, Interior and Treasury departments, the Price Administration and the Federal Reserve Board.

Approval Expected

"It would be silly to try to fix all retail prices," Senator Taft declared, "any such program could lead only to endless confusion."

Senator Taft said he believed Congress would approve "reasonable" price legislation. "The problem is not so much one of defense as it is of preventing inflation," he added.

Another Republican, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan, said that the Administration "should have frozen prices, wages and other costs four or five months ago at the level that existed then."

Senator Vandenberg added that it is now too late to take such a step, because wage increases in various industries have necessitated some increase in prices.

G. E. Sales Orders In First Six Months Increase 145 P. C.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP) — General Electric Co. announced orders received during the first half of 1941 set a record for any six-month period in the company's history at $521,139,000 compared with $212,653,000 for the first six months of 1940, a jump of 145 per cent.

Total orders received during the three months ended June 30 also set a record at $263,757,000, a figure 129 per cent above the $115,163,000 in new business booked in the like quarter of 1940.

The company estimated orders definitely known to cover national defense equipment at $216,000,000 during the first six months of this year, including $104,000,000 during the second quarter. Total national defense orders since the program began were estimated at $466,000,000.

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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
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Price Controllers Seen Aiming At Reduced Corporate Profits

Third in a series of several articles on the effects and implications of Federal price-fixing of commodities and goods.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It must be obvious by now that politics is near the heart of the current price control business, or to put the matter in reverse, that prices are close to the heart of politics. The spotty and partial incidence of price control, so far, from which the price of labor and of farm products has been exempted, shows how important politics is in modern price-making, and the passionate thunderings of the farm bloc against Mr. Henderson and his OPACS, as well as the between-the-lines implications of the recent Henderson-Nelson piece in the Harvard Business Review, show how close prices come to the heart of politics.

There is nothing new or surprising about this; the classical nineteenth century economists, the apologists and propagandists for the laissez-faire or capitalist view of economics, also developed the subject of prices in a way that deftly put the "political" into political economy. Their "natural both of the profits of low-cost producers and of business recessions, the two most vulnerable points of capitalist economics. If the new school of economic opinion uses price-control as a smoke-screen to cover an attack on the whole profit system and as a defense of its own inability to solve the depression problem, it is being no more disingenuous than Messrs. Ricardo, Jevons, and Marshall.

Drive Against Profits

In at least three ways government price-control is currently being used, politically. It appears first as a drive against profits; second, as a drive against the speculator and his habitat, the futures market in which he provides insurance for the processing hedger; and, third, as a drive against the freedom and prestige of the privately-employed price-guesser (sales manager or purchasing agent).

The drive against profits is inherent in the Administration's attitude favoring wage-advances but opposing price advances. Since industry is stopped from recouping wage-advances by price-advances, such wage-advances must come out of profits. As Mr. Henderson himself has pointed out, this could for a time be done by gathering in for labor instead of for stockholders, the overhead savings and economies of capacity operation. By now, however, these have been largely realized by labor; "that's all there is, there isn't any more," and any further economies capturable by labor must come from labor-saving devices and technological advances.

That industrial profits are the real sub-rosa major concern of the price-controllers is indicated not only by the wording of Mr. Henderson's counter-blast against Chrysler, but also by the text of the recent piece in the Harvard Business Review by Mr. Henderson and Donald Nelson, head of Purchasing in OPM and formerly with Sears-Roebuck.

They say that profits should be kept at "reasonable levels" which seems to mean around the levels of recent years except for "monopoly profits" which should come down and except for certain sub-cellar deficits of unfortunate corporations which deserve to get more. The latter is very white of Messrs. Henderson and Nelson but the basic philosophy involves another step toward the "managerial revolution," for it would both put profits under the wing of government, and would put a lid on them in boom times like the present (implying a floor under losses in hard times, if that is conceivable today).

Drive Against Speculators

Carried out, this theory would amount to a 100 per cent excess profits tax; but this would not provide such a painful comparison with the actual excess profits tax program as it sounds, since the lowering of the tax base last year for excess profits calculations to 95 per cent of recent years, and its likely lowering this year to 75 per cent, means that in effect the formal excess profits tax may work out in accounting practice to more than 100 per cent.

Also implicit in the price-control program and sporadically explicit in Mr. Henderson's public remarks is the continued drive against speculators, the politically vulnerable vanguard of capitalism whose financial successes are in practice usually gained at the expense of other speculators but in the folklore of the new economics are at the expense of farmers and other politically entrenched groups.

Anent the speculators, one important group of bystander casualties of the price-control program are the commodity futures markets. Trading in the leading metal futures has had to be suspended and trading in all the other minor futures except silk is now under some kind of restriction or other, with the trend toward complete elimination of futures trading even on politically inspired fluctuations in price.

A third political anti-business aspect of the price-control program is the refusal to enlist the competent salaried price-makers of private business in the current control program. It has been urged on Mr. Henderson that the wisest way to go about price control is to present private business with the problm of working out, on the basis of costs, a complete schedule of prices, premiums, discounts, etc., for each major industry, to be subsequently stampd with the imprimatur of government favor as the official price-ceiling until further notice and adjustment. But such suggestions have apparently so far gone into the waste-basket, presumably because of their reliance on the private initiative of persons tainted with private business connections or unlisted among the elect in the new economic priestcraft of government employees.

Flexible Wage Contracts Seen

The price-ceiling schedules, instead of evolving from the consensus of business committees, are handed down to business from the Mt. Sinai of Washington, with the result that the business reaction is characterized by sporadic Korah-Dathan-and Abiram revolts rather than by enthusiastic co-operation.

The political aspect of the price control program appears most vividly at the moment at two points—the automobile industry where price-ceilings rub against rising wages, and in the textile industry, where the farm program makes advance military contact with the price-ceiling program. Other fronts may soon develop where higher living costs rub against wages; in the last two months, for the first time since the war started, living costs have begun to outrun wage increases.

Despite organized labor's traditional dislike of them, flexible wage contracts adjusted to the cost of living are now expected to appear here and there. Ford's recent deal with the C. I. O. is expected to precipitate further wage requests in the automobile industry, and the 40-cent minimum under the Wage and Hour Act is spreading.

And it should be remembered that the farm program's "parity price" is directly geared to the price level, so that if general prices rise, the "parity price," which is adjusted monthly, has to rise too.

A major question raised by the price-ceiling program, therefore, is how much leeway or velvet remains in corporate earnings. They are substantially lower in the last decade, at both tops and bottoms of the business cycle. Second-quarter earnings statements soon to appear may be significant. It is questionable whether total corporate earnings after taxes this year will exceed $5,000,000,000 out of a national income of round $85,000,000,000. The current A. F. of L. "monthly Survey" says, "The cost of wage increases is frequently offset by higher production, saving in waste, cuts in overhead. In some cases, however, wage increases are raising production costs. When negotiating, be sure to get a research report showing employers' wage-paying ability in your industry. Labor must help to prevent price increases by getting the facts . . . ."

Farmers, Labor Benefited

There is a possibility that a mild "inflation" this year may occur as a class weapon used in reverse of its use during World War I. At that time rising prices and sluggish wages made a gain for financial adventures against unsheltered wage-earners as well as against the recipients of all other kinds of fixed or rigid income. Today a rising wage-level and mildly rising price-level may prove a political and economic gain to labor and farmers as opposed to stockholders as well as those who live on interest, rents, and institutionally rigid salaries.

On the other hand the recent past seems to say that an established and centralized bureaucracy like that of Berlin, London, or Washington, is tropismatically in favor of lower prices regardless. As Leon Henderson said a couple of months ago, "Name me the price of anything, and, whether I know anything about it or not, I'd say it is too high . . . They all ought to come down . . ." Such instinctive bearing down is bound to produce circumstances doubly favorable to bureaucracy, in that low prices with tremendous demand give Washington an ultimate justification for intervening in production to subsidize (and so regulate) producers, and in consumption to ration (and so regulate) consumers.

But turning the binoculars in the other direction, it seem at least possible that the New Deal may be, as Mr. Hoover was in 1932, fighting a rear-guard action against the inevitable trend of events. For redistribution or socialistic-marxian theories seem today outmoded by the defense emergency's mandate that all competent elements in the community, capitalist or reactionary as well as socialist and anti-business, must be enlisted for the duration.

On this score, for instance, it looks as though ultimately the present political favorites, labor and farmers, will have to surrender their hopes of further advancement, and get off the gravy train, so that the defense program can have everything available that isn't needed to keep American productive capacity up to physical, moral, and mental tops. Somebody has got to make sacrifices—OPM officials keep telling the country—and if the masses are as important as they are cracked up to be, that means them.

There remains the problem of figuring how price-control can be used best for the defense program.

(To Be Continued)

Construction Awards Set New High Record

By the Associated Press

"With the second phase of the defense construction program rapidly entering the contract stage, June construction awards topped all existing records," Engineering News Record said.

"The month's volume, $589,221,000, averages $147,305,000 for each of the four weeks, and exceeds the previous high average for the five weeks of October, 1940, by 5 per cent."

"June awards are 44 per cent above the weekly average of a month ago and 144 per cent higher than a year ago."

At the same time the magazine estimated engineering awards for the first half of this year were the greatest on record, totalling $2,841,403,000, which was 9 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1940.

Furniture Dealers Are Urged to Check Increase in Prices

CHICAGO (AP)—A Government price official told a group of furniture dealers that it was "directly contrary to national policy" to urge consumers to buy merchandise immediately because of threatened price increases.

In a speech prepared for delivery at a luncheon at the Chicago Furniture Market, James F. Bogardus, of the Federal Office of Price Administration, said that "stronger means" than Government co-operation in price problems would have to be taken unless speculation and price rises were checked.

He said he had heard rumors of retail price write-ups and of "fright" merchandise tactics in the furniture business, but added the hope that these rumors were unfounded.

"If they are true," he said, "the situation should be corrected immediately. It will bring consumer reaction which will have a detrimental effect on the entire industry."

Mr. Bogardus asked furniture men voluntarily to abide by a June 23 request of Price Administrator Leon Henderson that price boosts be withheld. He also asked an end to what he termed the "dangerous" policy of some retailers in building up big inventories in anticipation of future price advances. He added that shortages of aluminum, chrome, copper and other metals would necessitate the use of substitute materials for metal furniture.

Unemployment Off In May to Lowest Level in 11 Years

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The division of industrial economics of the Industrial Conference Board reported today that unemployment in May dropped 1,395,000 for the lowest total since September, 1930. In May of this year 3,962,000 persons were unemployed compared with 8,735,000 persons in the same 1940 month.

Usual seasonal decreases in employment in the manufacturing industry during April and May were wiped out by an increase of 164,000 this May. Increases in other industries were larger than seasonal.

The combined total of WPA, CCC and out-of-school NYA workers declined in May, for the third consecutive month, to 2,120,000, or 154,000 below the April total.

The Government continued to expand its employment rolls. There were 1,317,000 persons employed by the Government during May of this year, compared with 989,000 in May, 1940. Total military forces equaled 1,662,000, a rise of 116,000 over the previous month.

Chrysler to Build Airplane Sections For Martin Bombers

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation announced it plans to construct $42,000,000 worth of nose and center fuselage sections for Martin medium bombers, on an order from the Glenn L. Martin-Nebraska Company.

The company announcement said it would use virtually all of its plants for speedy completion of the contract. More than 10,000 men will be assigned to the work.

Final assembly of the sections will be handled at the old Graham-Paige factory recently leased by Chrysler Corp., and the finished units will be shipped to a government-owned Martin-operated plant in Omaha, Neb.

The new contract follows a $5,000,000 educational allotment Chrysler received from the War Department last April.

Farm Revolt Against AAA Fines Growing

ENID, Okla., July 8 (AP) — A group of Oklahoma farmers joined groups in two other states today in a revolt against an AAA penalty of 49 cents a bushel on excess wheat.

Farmers in 13 northwest Oklahoma counties and one southern Kansas county organized, joining hands with a kindred group already formed in nine Kansas and two Oklahoma and Missouri counties.

To Wage National Fight

The Kansas parent body announced it would become the National Agricultural Producers Association to wage its fight on a nationwide scale.

A Federal court suit, attacking validity of the Federal penalty, was filed at Oklahoma City. A participant said it would become a rallying point and a similar action in Omaha, Neb., would be dropped.

The penalty, based on half the Government's loan rate, came into being when farmers voted May 31 in a 37-state referendum to invoke strict marketing quotas on this year's wheat crop. Farmers of both Oklahoma and Kansas approved the quotas by more than the necessary two thirds majority. Without the quotas a Government price supporting loan program could not have been continued.

Rep. Rizley (R) of Oklahoma, notified the farmers meeting here last night that he had introduced a measure to cut the fine back to 15 cents. A hearing has been set before the House Agriculture Committee tomorrow, the assembly was told.

See Invasion of Rights

The Oklahoma farmers roared approval of a resolution calling on Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard to revoke the penalty. Martin Garber, Chamber of Commerce president who helped farmers arrange the meeting, estimated the crowd at 2,500.

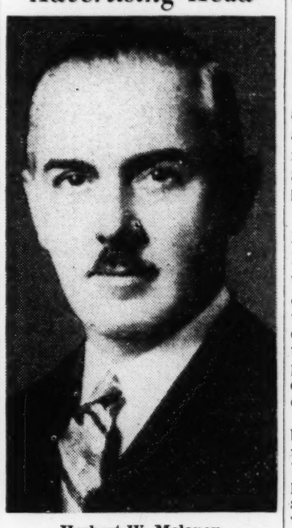
Applause greeted T. R. Blaine, Kingfisher County, State Republican central committee chairman, when he announced that wheat farmer W. M. Johnson had filed suit challenging the right of the Department of Agriculture to penalize farmers who exceeded AAA quotas.

Mr. Johnson sought to enjoin the Kingfisher County AAA board and the Secretary of Agriculture from collecting the fine, saying it was an unconstitutional invasion of property rights.

He said he was notified he had raised 216 bushels in excess of his quota and that he would have to pay a penalty of $105 before he would be given a marketing card to permit him to sell his wheat.

The resolution called for relief because nature had "entered the conspiracy" to cut the current yield by more than half. It declared that the Government had always before given farmers relief when they were hit by flood or drought.

Advertising Head



Herbert W. Moloney

Elected President of Paul Block and Associates, national advertising representatives. Mr. Moloney joined the original firm 33 years ago as an office boy. He succeeds the founder and late president, Paul Block. For several years Mr. Moloney has been Vice-President and Sales Manager.

Citizens Group Aims to Oppose Nonessential Federal Spending

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a citizens' committee to work for a reduction of nonessential and nondefense spending of Federal, State and local governments has been announced.

Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, Providence, R. I., said the group, to be known as the Citizens Emergency Committee on Nondefense Expenditures, would "make recommendations concerning vitally needed reductions in nondefense spending as a partial offset to huge defense requirements." He is chairman of the committee.

A group of research experts will be selected to work in the committee headquarters, to be set up in Washington, combing every appropriation bill for unnecessary spending, Mr. Wriston said, and would make specific recommendations for reductions.

Mr. Wriston listed 75 members, mostly college presidents and educators. Among them were Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford University; Tom K. Smith, President of the Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis; F. H. Stinchfield, Minneapolis, former President of the American Bar Association; Louis J. Taber, Columbus, Master, National Grange; Robert L. Flowers, President of Duke University, and Olin Gleen Saxon, Professor of Business Administration, Yale University.

"Through their Government, the American people are being asked to curtail their standard of living," Mr. Wriston said. "Direct taxes on all groups will increase many fold, and excise taxes will carry the burden and sacrifice to every single wage earner. Business is told that it cannot in this emergency continue as usual, and its profits are being regulated and limited.

"In a democracy, if there is a need for individual sacrifice, there is in the same degree need for sacrifice by the nation as a whole, by the Government, which is the people.

"Government must set the example. Administration and congressional leaders have recognized this and have called upon Congress to trim nonessential items.

"Yet despite these pleas, despite the emergency, despite immediate defense needs, despite the sacrifices which have been asked of the people, nondefense appropriations of the Federal Government were increased almost $90,000,000 over last year.

"The Citizens Emergency Committee believes that such action represents a dangerous failure in the processes of democracy. It does not believe that the prodigal attitude of the Government represents the will of the people. It believes that economizing to afford defense now and insure internal stability after the emergency is the responsibility of the people and that Congress will reduce the inflated nondefense expenses of Government if so instructed by public opinion.

"It is the objective and will be the funchtion of the Citizens Emergency Committee to investigate the possibilities of curtailing nondefense spending and so inform the public. Upon action of the people, by the people and for the people the economic soundness and moral structure of the country rests."

Bulova Watch Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bulova Watch Co., Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries reported net profit of $2,363,236 for the year ended March 31, equal to $7.27 a share, compared to $2,015,171 or $6.20 a share in the preceding year.

Safety PLUS LIBERAL DIVIDENDS

Accounts opened on or before July 10, earn full month's dividends. Savings insured up to $5,000. Dividends exempt from normal Federal and Mass. income taxes.

NEVER PAID LESS THAN 3%

HOME OWNERS FEDERAL SAVINGS 19 Milk St., Boston

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1941

23 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON

FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA AND CUBA

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of June 30, 1941

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$460,981,996.35
United States Government Obligations		141,522,879.77
State and Municipal Securities		14,152,347.49
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		2,010,000.00
Other Securities		17,928,635.29
Loans and Discounts		282,138,929.69
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		5,680,616.33
Banking Houses		12,314,306.15
Other Real Estate		1,632,531.95
Other Assets		2,688,305.53
Total		$941,050,548.55

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$835,257,225.03
Acceptances Executed	$11,656,881.69	
Less: Held for Investment	4,794,616.25	6,862,265.44
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,496,300.59
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		3,523,441.79
Other Liabilities		2,391,654.10
Reserve for Contingencies		8,691,140.87
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	15,828,520.73	82,828,520.73
Total		$941,050,548.55

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Cmplete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.)	1,400,000
Previous day's sales	896,510
1941 volume to date	65,948,662
1940 volume to date	128,348,685

Market Still Rises Despite Profit Taking

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The stock market resumed its forward jaunt today as the speculative appetite was whetted by rising comcodities and lack of disturbing repercussions from the United States occupation of Iceland.

While there were intermittent profit cashing periods, gains of fractions to a point or more were see in virtually all departments near the final hour.

Dealings were fast at intervals and transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,400,000 shares, best for any session this year.

Wall Street apparently was mildly optimistic over the German-Russian war news and occasional inflationary twinges brought in bidding here and there, brokers said, but there was a disposition to proceed carefully pending Washington's next international move.

Secondary rail bonds again turned upward. Futures of cotton, wheat and cottonseed oil pushed forward briskly. At Chicago hogs rose to a new 4-year peak.

Among stocks J. I. Case, Standard Oil (N. J.), Western Union and Savage Arms scored new 1941 highs. Others in demand included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, U. S. Rubber, Consolidated Edison and Montgomery Ward.

Pepsi-Cola, recent speedy sprinter, was backward along with Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum and Dow Chemical.

Rail Bonds Lead

Principal activity in the bond market today was again concentrated in the rail group in which advances were general, with some carriers recording new highs for the year.

Representative loans in the up column included Wabash second 5s and Refunding 5½s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio Convertibles of '60, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Most foreign bonds held to a fractional range, with losses in the German, Italian and Japanese groups.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

July Wheat

	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.07⅜	1.05⅜	1.06¾	1.04¾	
Minneapolis	1.02⅛	1.01⅛	1.01⅜	1.00	
Kansas City	.99¼	.97¾	.98¾	.96¾	
Winnipeg	.76⅞	.74⅜	.76	.74⅜	
September Wheat					
Chicago	1.08⅛	1.07⅛	1.08	1.06¼	
Minneapolis	1.03⅛	1.01⅜	1.03⅛	1.01⅜	
Kansas City	1.01¼	.99¾	1.00⅝	.98⅝	
October Wheat					
Winnipeg	.79⅛	.76⅞	.78⅜	.76¾	
December Wheat					
Chicago	1.09¾	1.08⅛	1.09¼	1.07¾	
Minneapolis	1.05	1.04⅛	1.04⅝	1.03⅛	
Kansas City	1.02⅜	1.01¼	1.02⅛	1.00⅛	
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.79¾	.78¼	
July Corn					
Chicago	.74¾	.74	.74½	.73¾	
Kansas City	.....	.....	.67½	.67½	
September Corn					
Chicago	.76⅞	.76¼	.76½	.76⅛	
Kansas City	.....	.....	.70⅞	.70⅜	
July Oats					
Chicago, new	.38½	.37¾	.38⅛	.37⅝	
Minneapolis	.34¼	.33¾	.34	.33½	
Winnipeg	.41⅛	.40⅝	.41⅛	.40⅜	
Rye, Chicago					
July, old	.53⅝	.53⅛	.53⅜	.52¾	
July, new	.58	.57⅛	.58	.56⅞	
Sept., old	.....	.....	.55¼	.52¾	
Sept., new	.59¼	.58⅜	.59	.58⅛	
Dec.	.61⅞	.61⅛	.61½	.60¾	

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
July	15.23	15.24	14.98	15.20	14.88	
October	15.34	15.45	15.19	15.27	15.12	
December	15.44	15.56	15.32	15.38	15.22	
January	15.50	15.55	15.34	15.53	15.29	
March	15.51	15.64	15.41	15.46	15.27	
May	15.50	15.62	15.40	15.46	15.17	

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.65	10.85	10.65	10.65	10.40	
September	10.90	11.02	10.80	10.87	10.65	
October	11.00	11.20	10.90	10.97	10.77	
December	11.20	11.35	11.15	11.17	10.95	

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.54	1.56	1.53⅛	1.55¼	1.51¾	
Oct. old	1.44¼	1.46½	1.44	1.45½	1.41⅞	
Oct. new	1.44½	1.46⅜	1.44⅛	1.45½	1.41⅞	
Decemb	1.45¼	1.47½	1.45	1.46⅜	1.43	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	94.4	94.5	93.8	93.8	94.0	
Dec.	94.0	94.0	93.8	93.8	93.7	
March	94.0	94.0	93.7	93.7	93.8	
		Tops				
Oct.	120.7	120.7	120.0	120.0	120.4	
Dec.	119.5	119.8	119.2	119.2	119.2	
March	118.2	117.7	118.1	118.2	118.2	

Crude Rubber

New Standard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.					21.15b	21.10
Dec.					21.12b	21.11

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.57	7.65	7.57	7.62	7.54	
Dec.	7.68	7.77	7.68	7.73	7.65	

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
September	11.98	12.21	11.98	12.20	11.66	
October	12.15	12.22	11.92	12.07b	11.55	

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
NYSepNo3	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.54	
WldSepNo4	1.09½	1.13	1.09½	1.13	1.09	

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	14.20	14.35	14.20	14.30	14.20	
Dec.	14.25	14.35	14.25	14.30	14.16	

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	5.75	5.98	5.75	5.95	6.67	

Raw Silk

	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	2.98½	3.01	2.98½	3.00½	2.97½

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.80b	11.80

b—Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Nov.*	37.40	37.45	37.15	37.30	37.45	
Dec.*	37.35	37.50	37.25	37.40	37.45	
		Eggs				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.†	29.75	29.75	29.20	29.25	29.60	
Nov.†	29.80	29.80	20.50	29.50	29.65	

*S. s. †R. s. bBid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	Jul 7
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ¾
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	30	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	4	21½	20¾	20¾	Jul 3
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	5	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	20	42¼	41½	42⅛	+ ⅝
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	17	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	16	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅝
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	8	17½	17½	17½	+ ¾
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	48	24¼	23½	24	+ ½
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	13	156¾	155	156¾	+2
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	10	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	12	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
82	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	82½	81	82	
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	35	31	29¾	30⅝	+ ⅞
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
1¼	¼	Amal Leath	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 7
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun25
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	58½	58	58½	+ ¾
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	3	18	18	18	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	43⅝	42½	44	+ ½
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	7	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ½
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	36¾	35¾	36¾	+1¼
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	33	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	86½	86¼	86½	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jul 1
34	23	Am Car & Fdy	37	34⅛	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
78¾	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	78¾	78	78¾	
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch&C (.80g)	1	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 7
6¾	4⅜	Am Comm Al	82	7	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	11	17¼	17	17	+ ⅜
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun27
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅞
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	12	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	11	2¾	2¾	2¾	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	8	37⅝	36½	37⅝	+1⅜
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
17⅜	11¼	Am Ice	2	11½	11½	11½	
22½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	21½	21½	21½	Jul 5
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	28	14½	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅝
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	8	95⅛	94⅛	95	+ ½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	6	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	21	5⅛	5	5	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	12	18⅜	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	7	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	2	30⅝	30½	30⅝	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	81	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
115⅞	117⅝	Am Roll M (.70g)	76	15½	15	15½	+ ½
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 2
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9⅛	9¼	9½	+ ¼
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	22	44	43	43¾	+ ⅞
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	7	149½	149	149½	Jul 3
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45½	45	45	
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	32	25½	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ½
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 3
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	16	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	86	86	86	—1
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13	13	13	Jul 7
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	16	159½	158½	159	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69¾	69½	69½	+ ½
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	71¾	71	71¾	+ ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	Jul 5
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	14	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ¼
99⅛	83½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	82	82	82	—1½
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	19	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
70½	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	16	71½	70¼	70½	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	9	56½	54¾	56½	Jul 1
28½	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	146	29¼	28½	29⅛	+ ⅝
15¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 7
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	3	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ½
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 7
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ½
5½	4	Armour Ill	27	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
65½	47½	Armour Ill p pf	19	66⅝	65½	66⅝	+1⅛
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	Jul 5
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	5	5	5	+ ⅜
8½	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	32	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	84	83¾	84	+1½
99½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98	98	98	Jul 7
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	88	30¼	29¾	30	+ ½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	5	68¼	67¼	68	+1¼
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	64	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¾
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	19	31¼	30⅛	30½	— ½
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	5	40¼	40	40	—1¼
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	14	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	65¼	65	65¼	+ ½
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	5	2¼	2	2¼	Jul 3
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	87	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	52	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	33	4	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	20	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	4	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	8	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8¼	8	8	+ ¼
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	48	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	25	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅝
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	5	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
26⅞	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	111½	111½	111½	+1½
8¾	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
39	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	34	39½	38⅞	39⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	15	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ½
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	62	76¾	75	76⅛	—1½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122¼	122	122¼	+ ¼
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	26	25¾	26	+1
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	6	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	12	8⅜	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅝
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	Jul 7
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	69	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	7	29	28¼	29	+ ¾
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	9	22½	21¾	22	
20⅛	13⅝	Borden Co (.60g)	17	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	53	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅞
17⅝	7⅛	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 7
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
4½	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	7	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	18	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+1
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	31½	30¾	31½	+ ½
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	42	41	42	+ ½
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 1
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 7
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jul 3
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	6	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	9	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	72	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	5	27½	27	27½	+1
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
18½	15¾	Burling M .60g)	41	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	+ ¾
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	+ ½
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	16	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅜	Bush Terminal	8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
5¾	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	14	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(11½)	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	28	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	13	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	9	20½	19⅜	20½	+1¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅜	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	11	7⅛	7	7	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	11	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	16	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	120	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 7
71½	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	10	73¾	72½	73¾	+2¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	10	48½	48	48½	— ⅛
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	31	25¼	24½	24⅞	+ ½
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	21	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	16¼	16	16⅛	
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	19	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 7
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 7
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	15	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¾
28⅝	27⅜	Cert-teed Prod	7	35⅛	31⅞	33⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 7
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g)	35	21¼	20	21¼	+1¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	35	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	16	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	

8½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	54	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	38	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¾
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 3
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	+ ¾
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 7
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 1
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	91	58½	57⅛	58¼	+1¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	2	36	36	36	+1
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	8	29	27¼	29	+2⅛
39¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	17	40	39⅜	39⅜	+ ¼
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	11	35	34¾	35	+ ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	8	91	89	91	+2¼
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	Jun30
14½	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	12	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jul 2
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	3	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	11	18	17½	18	+ ⅞
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	12	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	12	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ¾
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	21	2⅞	2⅞	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 46-44	107.30	107.30	107.30
1 2¾s 47-45	108.16	108.16	108.16
6 2½s 58-56	104.17	104.12	104.17
3 2¾s 65-60	111.16	111.16	111.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

9 3s '80	104¼	104½	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55	55	55
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	87	86¼	87
17 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75½	75	75½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	55¼	55	55¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
30 Am & For P 5s 2030	59¾	59½	59½
2 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	102⅜	102	102⅜
4 Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
6 Am T&T 5½s '43	101½	101½	101½
3 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Am T 3¼s '61	109	108¾	109
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	106½	106½	106½
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102½	102½	102½
8 Ann Arbor 4s 95	58	58	58
4 Ark&MRy B&T 5s 64	100	100	100
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅜	104	104⅜
19 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76⅞	76½	76⅝
55 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64	64¼
11 A C Line 5s 45	88¾	88½	88¾
3 Atl & Dan 2d2¼s 48	31⅞	31	31
6 Atl GuGWI 5s 59	99¼	99	99¼
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
55 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64⅛	63⅝	64
32 B&O 95 st A	35	34¾	35
56 B&O 95 st C	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛
76 B&O 2000 st D	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝
111 B&O 96 st F	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝
257 B&O cv 60 st	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
77 B&O 4s 48	63½	62⅜	63½
12 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51st	53¼	53	53¼
15 B&O S W 50 st	44¼	44	44¼
2 B&O T C 4s 50	51⅞	51½	51½
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	46½	46½	46½
1 Bang Aroo 5s 43	85	85	85
5 Beil TPa 5s 48 B	110½	110⅜	110⅜
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	133¼	133¼	133¼
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
21 BostonMe 4½s 70	30¼	30⅛	30¼
5 BostonMe 4s 60	68¼	67¾	68
24 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	20⅝	19	20⅝
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
1 Bkly Un Gac 6s 47	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93	93	93
10 Buf R&P 57 st	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34	8½	8	8½
20 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6¾	6½	6¾
13 Bush Term 5s 55	52	51⅝	52
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	78	78
4 Can Sou 5s '62	81	81	81
25 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103½	103⅛	103½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99½	99½	99½
7 Can Nor 6½s '46	108¾	108⅛	108¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	83	82¾	82¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	87½	87½	87½
1 Can Pac 4½s' 60	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Can Pac 4s perp	63¾	63⅝	63¾
6 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	103¼	103	103
3 Celanese 3s '55	99½	99½	99½
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	31	30⅝	31
13 Cen Ga 5s '59 C	4⅜		4⅜
9 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	13½	13½	13½
4 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	51¼	50¼	51¼
15 Cen New Eng 4s '61	64⅞	64	64⅞
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	54⅞	54½	54⅞
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	72½	72⅞
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	75½	75½	75½
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18¼	18⅛	18¼
7 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
10 Certain-td 5½s '48	87½	87	87½
16 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17	16⅞	16¾
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84¼	84¼	84¼
17 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97¼	97	97⅛
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92¾	92¾	92¾
30 Chi & E Ill inc '97	26½	26	26½
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	114	114	114
9 Chi Gt West inc4½s2038	35¾	35½	35¾
6 Chi Gt West 4s '88	67	67	67
20 Chi IdL 5s '66	10¾	10½	10¾
409 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¾	11¼	11½
225 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3½	2⅞	3
13 CM&SP 4¾s '89 F	41½	41	41½
23 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	41½	41	41½
13 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	41¼	41	41
9 CM&SP gen 4s '89	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
1 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
85 Chi & NW 6½s '36	36	34½	35⅞
27 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	20½	19¾	20⅛
43 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	29¼	29	29
10 Vhi&NW 4¾s '87	28¾	28½	28¾
61 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2⅛	2	2
12 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19	19	19
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	19¼	19	19
51 Chi & NW 4s'87	28¼	28⅛	28¼
15 Chi & NW 3½s'87	28	27⅞	28
2 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	15	14¾	14¾
2 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	13½	13½	13½
6 CRI & P cv 5½s'60	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
145 CRI & P 4s'88	23¾	23¼	23½
93 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	13¾	13½	13½
32 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	12½	12	12½
1 CStL&NOMem 4s'51	51½	51½	51½
1 CStL & NO 5s'51	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
5 CTH & SE inc 5s'60	53	52¾	52¾
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	108½	108⅛	108½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	101½	101½	101½
25 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	96½	96⅜	96½
1 Ch & W Ind 5s'52	35¾	35⅝	35¾
5 Childs Co 5s'43	41	40¾	41
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	109½	109½	109½
6 CCC&StL 4½s'77	57⅝	57	57⅝
2 CCC&StL WM 4s'91	55¾	55¾	55¾
7 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	76¼	76⅛	76¼
6 Clev Un Term 4½'77 C	69	68¾	69
1 Col F & I 5s'43	105	105	105
41 Col & So 4½s'80	23¾	23	23¼
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	111	110½	110½
36 ComlMack inc '69 ww	46¾	46¼	46¾
2 Columbia G 5s'52 Ap	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Con Pub Svc 5½s Jan	25½	25½	25½
3 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	84	84	84
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	111	111	111
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'69	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Cuba No Pr 5½s 42	20½	20½	20½
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	18	17½	18
7 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	99	99
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	1⅜	07	07—7⅜
9 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
75 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53¾	53¼	53¾
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 D&RG 4½s 36	16	15¾	16
3 D&RG 4s 36	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
1 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2	2	2
37 D&RG West 5s 78	15¾	15½	15¾
4 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¼	110¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	97½	97½	97½
4 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105½	105⅜	105⅜
5 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	98½	98½	98½
2 Elec Auto L 2¾s 50	101⅜	101⅝	101⅝
2 El Paso&SW 5s 65	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
52 Erie rfg 5s 67	30½	30	30½
83 Erie rfg 5s 75	30½	30	30½
4 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59⅜	59½	59⅜
1 Erie cv 4s 53 B	54½	54½	54½
1 Fairbanks Mor 4s 56	107	107	107
8 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10¼	10	10⅛
24 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95½	95¼	95¼
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104½	104½	104½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	100	100
8 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	92⅛	92	92
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	92	91¾	91¾
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 B	101½	101	101½
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82¾	82¼	82¾
23 Gulf M&N 5s 50	88¾	88⅝	88⅞
7 Gulf M&NOr 4s 75	72	72	72
4 Gulf M&Oh Inc 2015	48¾	48½	48¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	105	105	105
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	83¾	83¾	83¾
12 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	95	94⅝	95
1 Housatonic 5s 37	65	65	65
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
30 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39	38½	38¾
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅝	10⅜	10⅞
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	44½	44½	44½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	43¾	43¾	43¾
37 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44¾	44¾
65 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅝	46	46⅝
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53½	53½
66 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49¼	49¾
22 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44⅞	44⅝	44¾
13 Inland Stl 3s 61	106½	106½	106½
27 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	100⅞	101
20 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18	18	18
12 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	17¼	17	17
6 Int Gt Nor 5s256 C	17¼	17¼	17¼
31 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37¼	36⅝	37¼
18 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	89	88½	88⅞
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¼	41¾	42¼
39 Int T&T 5s 55	44¼	43⅞	44¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
1 Jones&L'ghStl¾s 61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
31 KCFt&Ms&M 4s 36	49	48½	49
3 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	48½	48	48
10 K C South 5s 50	73¼	73	73¼
7 K C South 3s 50	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
6 K C Term 4s 60	109	108⅜	109
9 Lac Gas 5½s 53	70¼	70¼	70¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	70½	70½	70½
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	97½	97½	97½
8 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	76	76	76
11 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	75	74¾	75
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	59	59	59
7 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47	46¾	46¾
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	47	47	47
78 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35¼	34⅝	35
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅜	32	32⅜
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	30½	30¼	30½
79 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¾	30¼	30½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
3 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	100	100	100
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85⅞	85¾	85¾
3 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	108	108	108
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
7 Lou & N 4½s 2003	97⅜	97¼	97¼
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87	86½	87
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	80¼	80	80
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¾	52½	52½
3 Manhat St Shov 6s 47 st	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7 McKess & Rob 5½s 50			

115 13-32 115 13-32 115 13-32

1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	68¾	68¾	68⅞
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅞	106½	106⅞
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	38	38	38
4 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	36¾	36¾	36¾
40 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	25¾	25	25¾
3 M & StL 4s 49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25 MSP&SSM gcd 5s 38	12	11¾	12
88 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11⅝	11¾
44 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30½	30⅛	30⅛
23 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12⅝	12¼	12¼
18 M-K-T 4½s 78	26½	26⅜	26⅝
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	38	38	38
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Ma Pac 5s 65A ct	27½	27⅛	27⅛
82 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28	27¾	27¾
18 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
27 Mo Pac 5s 80H	29⅛	28¾	28¾
26 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¾	27½	27¾
8 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27½	27¼	27½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
10 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	106⅝	106⅝
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 55	42	41⅞	41⅞
1 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38	37½	38
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 Mount St'T&T 3¼s 68	110	109⅞	109⅞
25 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¼	105⅛	105¼
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105⅛	105	105⅛
4 Nati Steel Tol &Chi4s 41	105½	105½	105½
2 NJPow & L 4½s 60	109	109	109
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 N O Pub Svc 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¼	74¼	74¼
8 NO Tex & MN 5½s 54	47	46⅞	47
7 NO Tex &M 5s 54B	46½	46½	46½
3 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	44	44	44
40 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62⅞	62	62⅞
78 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅝	57	57⅝
23 NYC cn 4s 98	61⅜	60¾	61¼
46 NYC 3¾s 46	94	93⅜	94
14 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60¾	60¼	60½
13 NYC&StL 4½s 78	64	63¾	64
57 NYChi&StL4s	94½	93½	94½
1 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101½	101½	101½
1 N Y Dock Co 5s 47	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 N Y Dock Co 4s 51	63	62¼	63
14 NYNH&H cli 6s '40	46⅜	46	46
83 NYNH&H 4½s '67	29	28¾	29⅛
1 NYNH&H 4s '47	26½	26½	26½
14 NYNH&H 4s '56	26¼	26	26¼
28 NYNH&H 4s '57	6	5⅞	6
50 NYNH&H 3½s '47	26	26	26
50 NYNH&H 3½s '54	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7⅛	7	7
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	106	106	106
10 NY S&W gen 5s '40	16¼	16	16¼
8 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	35	34½	35
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109¼	109¼	109½
16 NY W&Bos 4½s '46	3¾	3½	3¾
7 NiagaraFalls P 3½s'66	111	110¾	111
11 Norf & W 4s '96	127	127	127
1 Norf & W 4s '96 reg	123	123	123
36 Norf&So 5s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
91 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58½	58½	58¾
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅞	51½	51⅞
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	75	75	75
69 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42⅜	42⅜
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3¼s '64	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	57¾	53¼	53¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114¼	114¼	114¼
10 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	80	79¾	80

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
18 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	110¼	110	110¼
5 Panhandle E Pl 3s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
6 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	96	96	96
3 Pen Co 4s 63	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 Pen P&L 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
13 Pen RR gen 4¼s 65	105¾	105½	105⅝
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93⅞	93⅝	93¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	103	103	103
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89½	89½	89½
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	77⅜	77¼	77¼
6 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67½	67½	67½
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
23 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6	6	6
6 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37	6	6	6
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Pitts&WVa 5s 58A	63½	63½	63½
23 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	63½	63	63
27 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	63½	62¾	63
29 Port Gen E 4½s 60	84	85¾	84
1 PubSvc No Il 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
3 Reading 4½s 97A	82¼	82	82
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	69	69	69
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	105	105	105
10 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Rio Gr Junc 5s'39	43	42	43
11 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	44¼	44	44
22 Rio Gr W cit 4s'49	11⅝	10¾	11
27 Rl Ark&La 4½s'34	15¾	15⅝	15¾
16 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	74	74	74
4 StLPeo&NY 5s'48	40¼	40	40¼
2 StLRM&Pac 5s'55 st	44	44	44
7 St L S F 5s'50 B	16¼	16	16
1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	15½	15½	15½
68 St L S F 4½s'78	16¼	156⅛	16¼
39 StLSF 4½s' 78 ct st	15¾	15½	15½
82 St L S F 4s'50 A	15½	15	15
3 St L SW 5s'52	30¾	30¾	30¾
82 St L SW rfg 5s'90	20	19½	20
1 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Seab A L cn 6s'45	8	7½	7¾
32 Sea A L 4s'50 st	7¼	6⅞	7
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	5	4⅞	5
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59 ct	4½	4½	4½
2 SeaAlFla 6s'35 B ct	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8 Shell Un 2½s'54	98⅞	98¼	98⅜
33 Socony Vac 3s'64	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 So Bell T&T 3s'79	108	108	108
1 So Col Pow 6s'47	105	105	105
11 So Pac 4½s'69	52½	52½	52½
149 Sou Pac 4½s'81	52½	51¾	52½
81 So Pac 4½s'81 reg	52½	52	52¼
33 So Pac rfg 4s'55	66¾	66	66½
19 So Pac clt 4s'49	49¾	49	49¾
43 So Pac 3¾s'46	70	69½	70
70 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54½	54⅜	54½
1 So Pac SFTer 4s'50	83	83	83
9 South Ry 6½s'56	87¾	87¼	87¼
5 South Ry gen 6s'56	82	81¾	82
91 South Ry gen 5s'56	91	90½	91
120 South Ry gen 4s'56	62⅞	62⅜	62¾
2 South Ry gen 4s'56 reg	62	62	62
2 So Ry 4s St L '51	74	74	74
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	111½	111½	111½
6 Spokane Int 5s'55	33	32¾	33
1 Stand2Oil N J 3s'61	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	107	107	107
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70	69¼	70
9 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	69	68⅞	69
34 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17¾	17¼	17¾
3 Thir Ave 4s 60	53	53	53
2 Tol¾Oh Cen 3¾s 60	93½	93½	93½
5 Toronto H&BF 4s 46	97½	97½	97½
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	105½	105½	105½
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¾	111¾	111¾
15 Un Pac 3½s 80	106½	106½	106½
9 Un Pac 3½s 70	98⅜	98⅝	98⅝
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	89	88¾	88¾
2 U S Steel180s 46	102	102	102
1 U S Steel 240s 52	101½	101½	101½
7 UTah Ltd&Trac 5s 44	104	104	104
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
16 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	112	111½	112
43 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	16	15¾	15¾
86 Wabash 1st 5s 39	65	63½	65
96 Wabash 2d 5s 39	23½	22⅝	23⅛
1 Wabash 5s 80 D	38	37½	38
15 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
46 Wabash 5s 76 B	15¼	14¾	14¾
11 Wabash 4½s 78C	14⅞	14¾	14¾
1 Wabash Des M 4s 39	69	69	69
15 Wabash Tol &Chi4s 41	59½	59½	59½
2 Walwrth 6s 55	97½	97½	97½
6 Walwrth 4s 55	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Warren Bros 4s 41	61¼	61	61
2 West Shore 4s 2361	52	52	52
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	103½	103½	103½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	93¾	92⅞	93¾
1 WNY&a gen 4s 43	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
28 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25⅞	25¼	25⅞
1 Westn Un 5s 51	83¾	83	83¾
19 Western Un 5s 60	82⅞	82½	82⅞
6 Western Un 4½s 50	79½	78⅞	78⅞
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 Wilson&Co 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
25 Wis Cen 4s 49	37	36⅞	37
19 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	11	10¾	11
1 Wise El Pow 3½s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	65	65	65
5 Argentine 4½s 48	85	85	85
5 Australia 5s 55	66¾	66⅝	66⅝
3 Brazil 8s 41	67	67	67
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
11 Buen A 4½s 77	18½	18½	18½
5 Buen A 4½

City College Aids Attach Red Label To English Tutor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—Arthur R. Braunlich, Jr., English tutor at City College, on trial before the Board of Higher Education's special committee, was identified as an active campus member of the Communist Party by three City College employees who admitted former membership in the Communist Party, in trial sessions which continued today.

Mr. Braunlich, the second of nearly 30 suspended teachers to be tried as a result of charges made at hearings of the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive school activities, was accused by prosecution of having been a member of the Communist Party, of having helped to edit the Teacher-Worker, a Communist campus publication, of giving evasive and false testimony before the Rapp-Coudert Committee and of failing to co-operate with the Committee.

Through his counsel, Samuel Rosenwein, Mr. Braunlich entered a general denial, declaring that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and never gave false testimony.

The Board of Higher Education's trial committee heard Mrs. Annette Sherman Gottsegen and Abraham Goodhartz, Registrar's Office clerks, and Oscar Zeichner, history instructor, testify yesterday that they had met in Mr. Braunlich's home where Communist discussions had taken place and where most of the typing for the Teacher-Worker was done. Cross-examination brought several minor contradictions, but, on the whole, witnesses held to their testimony.

'Win on Nazis' Soil' Middle East Chief's Dictum to Britain

CAIRO, Egypt, July 8 (AP)—Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, new Commander in Chief of British forces in the Middle East, said yesterday United States manpower was needed if the war is to be won properly—"on Germany's own soil."

"And it must be won properly, not half-won," he told correspondents.

The new commander, who exchanged posts with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell last week, was former Commander in Chief in India.

"I've always thought the war must be won in Europe, in Germany, on Germany's own soil," he replied to queries.

"They must be beaten in the way Napoleon was beaten. Therefore, I see as much need for American manpower in this war as in the last. In 12, 14 or 24 months this need will certainly arise. How we are to get into the Germans' country is another matter but ways and means will present themselves."

10 Freighter Ships For U.S.--$22,600,000

WILMINGTON, Del., July 8 (AP)—Ten freighters costing a total of $22,600,000 will be built by Pusey & Jones Corporation here for the United States Maritime Commission, company officials announced.

A. G. Spiegelhalter, President, said the work would call for 700 additional workmen, bringing the yard's personnel to an all-time high of 2,300.

He also disclosed the firm had contracted with the Federal Government for construction of a new side-launching shipway and a 400-foot fitting dock. New facilities will cost about $1,000,000, said the executive, and the whole construction program will keep the yard humming until June of 1944.

Investigation Asked By Texas Chairman

DALLAS, Texas, July 8 (AP)—E. B. Germany, Texas Democratic State Chairman who supported Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel in his successful campaign for election as United States Senator, said he would ask both congressional and state investigations of the special election. Mr. Germany said there had been charges reflecting on the honesty and integrity of campaign officials and election officers and that as State Chairman he wanted to keep Texas politics clean. On the basis of unofficial returns, Mr. O'Daniel defeated Representative Lyndon Johnson by a small margin.

General Classified

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REAL ESTATE

SAN JOSE, CALIF. — PEAR ORCHARD SACRIFICED: $25,000; 70 acres full bearing; completely equipped; 2 fine pumping plants; good improvements; should double in value within 5 years; good pear district, Santa Clara Valley. WILL ELLIS MILLER, Sole Agent, 36 Fountain Street.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—4 rooms, heated in winter, cool in summer; newly renovated; high class, quiet neighborhood; near depot, street cars, etc. 11 So. Fairview St., evenings.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—July 8 to Sept. 2, to sublet in exclusive section near Harvard Square, 3-room apartment; fireplace, Frigidaire, etc.; price reasonable; references exchanged. Telephone Tro. 8284 or Tro. 9240.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—A good home and schooling for a retarded child (girl); references required. Box J-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOATS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—55-ft. cabin cruiser, new twin 130 h. p. Chris-craft engine; 18 k. p. h.; perfect condition. KIRkland 6979 (Boston).

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tro. 8746.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study: beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. CHARLES E. MORRIS, Fur Specialist, 328-330 7TH AVE., Corner 29th St. (4th Floor), N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-3.

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSEMBLY and scraper hands, tool makers, lathe, boring mill, planer and shaper operators, with at least 5 years' experience in the machine tool industry; must be U. S. citizens, no age limit; 9-hour day, 54-hour week; give full details in first letter, or call at employment office, AUTOMATIC MACHINERY MFG. CORP., 113 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

LOCKSMITH and hardware salesman in retail store, permanent; must be thoroughly experienced; reference. KAUFMAN & WEINER, Atlantic City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WORKING housekeeper in a good home of business people, in Newton, Mass.; one girl, 13. Phone KENmore 8343, daytimes.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MELROSE, MASS.—Attractive single modernized, reconditioned; best location; suitable for rest home. C. T. Balcom, 464 Main St., Mel. 2738-W.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE available part time (mornings); cool and bright; midtown district. Call Lack 4-3220.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE CHAMPLAIN
BROOKSIDE INN, Westport, N. Y.—Bathing, private sandy beach, mountains, fishing, historical points of interest, games; homelike. R. DUPEE.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone Fl. 9-6056.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room in attractive home; small family, delicious food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIO, cool front, 18x20, private refrigeration; private shower, $10.50; attractive selection, $7-$5; running water. IRMA THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Avenue, Apt. 3—Comfortably furnished, double and single outside sunny rooms. Com. 4659. MISS PARKS.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, 5th floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms. Marion Hacker, Com. 9575.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished room, homelike; private family; no other roomers; near IRT and BMT sta. 685 Sterling Pl. (EAST).

MILTON, MASS.—Rooms or suites with fireplaces in home with porches, shade trees and lawn; children cared for; 20 min. from Park St. to Milton. Tel. BLU. 0649.

N. Y. C., 35th St., 145 East—Comfort plus charm, space, cleanliness; studio beds; 1 or 2 gentlemen. Mu. 5-5569.

N. Y. C.—ATTRACTIVE front room $5.50, single $4.50; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA. 8-3210.

N. Y. C., 81ST ST. WEST—Business girl; lovely single; river view; immaculate apartment; elevator, kitchen privileges. Evenings TR. 4-4775.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL—Picturesque six acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; $20-$25; booklet. VAN HORN. Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT, FIRE ISLAND, L. I., 6-room cottage on bay; fireplace, running water, porches, well screened; $300. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, L. I. Tel. 68.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, Dennis, near the beach and theatre; a new modern house, accommodations for 4 persons; available July and August. Write MRS. JESSICA PERRY, Box 374, Dennis, Mass.

SABBATHDAY LAKE, MAINE—August-September, 4-room cottage and screened porch, semi-bath, electric refrigerator and stove, fireplace, wood, beach, boat, fishing. MRS. PARKER WAITE. Poland Spring, Maine.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, NYC. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Travelling Companions! Phone 51860
A happy, comfortable home awaits you at 69, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds 6.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY. Millfield Hill, nr. Wooler Tel. Millfield 217.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS — Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON. Marleon Ellerbeck Road

SEEDS AND PLANTS

E. PRICE & CO., 9, High St., Hanley, S. O. T. Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fertilisers and Garden Requisites.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Peaceful and refreshing; delightful country; own produce; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — B. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds
CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Reduced Rates
Tel. Liv. 2585

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59, Osborne Road
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA PENSION DES COTTAGES
in private villa facing south; park-tennis; every comfort; en pension terms from 7-8 frs. Chemin Krieg 7. Florissant.

HOTEL PENSION CRAISTA,
Bos-cha-Guarda-Engadin 1670 M.
bietet Ihnen angenehmsten Aufenthalt in Unter-Engadin's schönster Lage.
Pension v. Fr. 8.75 Bes. G. Stump

England

ACCRINGTON

CHAS. PICKUP
MEN'S WEAR
HAT SPECIALIST
90, Blackburn Road, Accrington

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
GENERAL DRAPERS
ANNUAL SALES
Now Proceeding
BARGAINS in all departments
8-12 Church Street Accrington Tel 2568

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

Tons of Comfort
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
GENUINE BESPOKE TAILORING
by
OSWALD TATE
28, RICHMOND TERRACE
PRE-WAR QUALITY MATERIALS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery—Fur Coats and Furs a Speciality
9, Queen St., Blackpool Phone 3114

BOLTON

Silver Ware and Cut Glass
Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON'S Ltd.
BOLTON

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH WINTERBURNS LTD.

JOSEPH TAYLOR
Complete House Furnisher
Carpet Warehouseman
33-35, Corporation St. and Market Hall
Tel. 776 .
Furniture Exchanged or Renovated

McCARTNEY BROS.
21, 23, 25, Corporation Street
34, Knowsley Street
36, Great Moor Street
Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGLAND — BRADFORD (Continued)

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Bradford's Leading Drapers
Our Entire Stocks Are at Your Disposal
ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO. LTD.
WESTGATE
BRADFORD

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES LTD.
14, RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. • We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.

TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

For a Brighter Outlook Consult
CHAS. A. BROWN
Window Cleaning, Limewashing and General Contractor
8a, BOWER ST. Telephone 2186

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

BURY

PIANOS AND RADIO
Agents for all the Best Makers
Read, Franklin & Heywood
Limited
56, The Rock, Bury, Lancashire
Tel. 624

CHESTER

OVER 81 YEARS OF SERVICE
SATISFACTION and GOOD VALUE
DENSONS
FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS
CHESTER and DENBIGH

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15, SKINNERGATE

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231—44232

HALIFAX

KENSINGTON HOUSE
While some is now taxed, part of our stock remains at old prices. "PRUDENCE and COMMON SENSE" say
"BUY NOW"
Towels, bath sheets; rugs and blankets; silk crepe de chine (cream only) 7/11 per yard. Liberty (and other) printed silk crepes, 12/11 and 10/11 per yard; lingerie; coatings and tweeds, 8/11 to 16/11. Linen and cotton sheets, plain twilled, embroidered; blouses, evening wraps; hand-wrought linens; Wincyette, plain colours. 1/4½, 1/8.
THESE AND MUCH MORE at
KENSINGTON HOUSE, COMMERCIAL STREET,
Telephone 4138
ARTHUR FARRAR

"Flowers for All Occasions"
CHOICE FLORAL DESIGNS
at Moderate Prices
"Send Your Friends Our Flowers"
HOLROYD BROS.
(Francis Street Corner)
197, Gibbet Street, Halifax
Tel. 4657

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND — HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores

RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park
Tel. 4390

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co., Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25-30 years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

PEEL'S PRINTING PRESS
(Prop. L. & Y. Stationery Co. Ltd.)
for GOOD PRINTING and all Office Sundries
38 DOCK STREET, LEEDS 10
Telephone 25377

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
For The Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Macks and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

Chas. Horne
Knitwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Millinery
Orchard Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Tel. 1066

BUCKLEY'S
Shoe Store
23A St. Andrew's Road South
SPECIALISTS IN HANDMADE FOOTGLOVES
Tel. 501

A. R. BOWKER
BUTCHER
24, Wood Street, St. Annes-on-Sea
For Service and Civility
Tel. 381

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND — MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place
MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Harrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S *Tailors*
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meals — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Aftn Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
41, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4
Tel. 34548

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road.
Tel. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
Revolving SHUTTERS for all purposes
Phone 75478

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069
Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD.
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91 Drake Street, Rochdale
Tel. 2296

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND — SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waving, Hairdressing etc., Manicure, Beauty Preparations
Marian Cooper
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St.
Tel. 25826

FAULKS *Famed Shoe Service*
Agencies for Well Known Brands
Including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

The House of
Boothroyds Ltd.
Maintains Its Reputation for Service and Reliability.

STOCKPORT

GEO. MEANLEY
(Proprietor J. T. Green)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Agent for PORTLAND, BECTIVE, DIANA
MASCOT FOOTWEAR
PHONE STO. 4727

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

The Smart Men's Shop
ALFRED S. DAVIS
Sutherland House, Piccadilly, Hanley.
('Phone 5153 S. O. T.)
Agents for
JAEGER BRAEMAR
BURBERRY'S CHRISTY'S

WAKEFIELD

SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Swinegate, York
Tel. 3934

Scotland

EDINBURGH

NEW SEASON'S CLOVER HONEY
Jas. Gibson & Co.
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44, Queensferry Street

Ladies Tailor and Furrier
Costumes — Fit Guaranteed
Own Material Made Up
We specialize in remaking old Fur coats into smart swagger coats with small collar.
ROBERT BOA
9, ATHOLL PLACE Phone 22939

"The Scottish Calendar" 1942
With fresh quotations and proverbs
Price 3/-
Geo. Stewart & Co., Ltd.
92 George Street, EDINBURGH
(Mail Orders Office 24, Castle)

SCOTLAND — GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. Gardner & Son
Limited
Established 1832
THE LEADING FURNISHING HOUSE OF SCOTLAND
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats in all furs.
COUPAR LIMITED
The Furriers
241, Sauchiehall Street
Phone: Douglas 2389

RESTAURANTS
of 245 Sauchiehall Street
and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 2867-8

ALEXANDER SCOTT Ltd.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET
ELECTRIC CLOCKS of All Descriptions

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
Estd. 1886
J.W. BLACK
64 RHYMER ST.
GLASGOW, N.

Permanent Waving, Setting, Trimming, Beauty Culture, etc.
Personal Attention
Margaret A. Taylor
Ladies' Hairdresser
Phone Douglas 4595
268 Bath Street
Opposite Kings Theatre
Glasgow, C. 2

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0405

PAN
Artistic Gifts
Glass, Pottery, Woodware, etc.
255, Bath Street Tel. Douglas 3325

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St. Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

HELENSBURGH

Typewriting and Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
88 West Clyde Street Tel. 95
HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

Tailoring and Valeting
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87, West Clyde Street
HELENSBURGH Tel. 95
Alterations—Repairs
Cleaning of every kind

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	R	A	C	E		C	O	N	C	H
O			A	Y	E		Z	O	L	A
A		S	W	E	D	E		T	U	N
T	O	M		S	A	L	T		E	D
	W	I	T		M	A	R	S		E
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H	O	E		H	A	Y	D	N		L
U	L	N	A		M	A	Y			L
R	E	S	I	N		D	E	R	B	Y

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Aluminum Airplane Rivets Are Kept in Refrigerators?

It has definitely a touch of Alice-in-Wonderland or Through-the-Looking-Glass whimsy to think of ice-cold rivets being served fresh from the mechanical refrigerator. Most of us are much more familiar with the sizzling red-hot steel rivets commonly used in framing the metal skeletons of our towering skyscrapers.

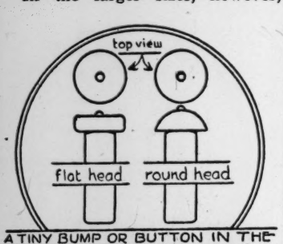
Riveting is the more generally used method of joining aluminum parts together in airplane manufacture. The rivets used may be steel or may be of aluminum alloy.

Steel is stronger than aluminum and may be easier to drive as regards equipment required. However, steel is more readily subject to corrosion than aluminum. Consequently, where savings in weight are important and resistance to corrosion is needed, aluminum rivets are the choice.

The aluminum alloy rivet known as 17S is driven cold. This type of rivet is first heat treated to 930° F. to 950° F. for a short period and then quenched immediately in cold water. The rivets then gradually harden at room temperature, remaining soft enough to be driven for only the first hour or so after quenching. Usually, if allowed to "age" more than two hours after quenching they become too hard to drive and must be re-heated.

It has been discovered, however, that chilled rivets age much more slowly than rivets at room temperature. For example, if chilled to 32° F. immediately after quenching and stored at that temperature, the rivets will remain soft enough to drive for about 36 hours instead of a mere hour or two. And if the temperature in the storage space is held, by dry ice or mechanical refrigeration, down to 50° F. below zero, the rivets will remain pliable for as much as a couple of weeks.

In the larger sizes, however, the type 17S rivets are usually driven hot, the quenching effect being obtained by the contact of the rivet with the relatively cold driving tools and with the metal into which the rivet is driven.

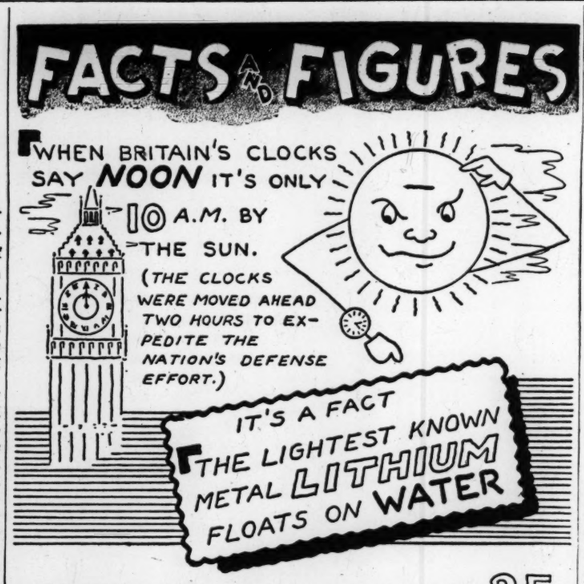


A TINY BUMP OR BUTTON IN THE CENTER OF THE HEAD SERVES AS AN IDENTIFICATION MARK OF 17S TYPE ALUMINUM ALLOY RIVETS.

—W. P. Keasbey

Advantage of Efficiency

Assuming that one man could make a modern airplane engine, it would take him over two years and seven months, working steadily eight hours a day, five days a week, to complete a 14-cylinder, 1,700 horsepower Wright cyclone engine, like those being produced in quantity for national defense.


FACTS AND FIGURES
WHEN BRITAIN'S CLOCKS SAY NOON IT'S ONLY 10 A.M. BY THE SUN.
(THE CLOCKS WERE MOVED AHEAD TWO HOURS TO EXPEDITE THE NATION'S DEFENSE EFFORT.)
IT'S A FACT
THE LIGHTEST KNOWN METAL LITHIUM FLOATS ON WATER
SOME OF THE ARMOR PLATE ON A 25-TON TANK IS 2 INCHES THICK!
K. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

TRUE politeness consists in being easy one's self, and in making everybody about as easy as one can.—Pope.

It Has Been Said of Saving

Old Man Wasteful keeps many slaves yet cannot subjugate him who saves.

It is as easy to make regular deposits in your savings account as to make "easy payments."

The only way to make both ends meet may be to cut some off the spending end.

A fellow who has "money to burn" never has to wait long for his match.

Thrift to some means worrying about what became of last month's income.

Oddly, to get out of a financial hole usually takes deeper retrenchments.

Sensible is he who feeds his needs but starves foolish or useless desires.

Live within your income now and you need not live without one later on.

A dollar has value but lacks initiative; it will never save itself.

Having the courage to live within one's means is respectability. —Disraeli.

Brevities

Detroit News: To give the lawn a thorough sprinkling, arrange to be caught holding the hose when a neighbor strolls over and asks, "What do you make of this Russian development?"

Indianapolis News: There was a time when the command for an invasion was: "Forward march!" These days the tip-off to the tourists is an announcement that a friendship pact has been signed.

Milwaukee Journal: So numerous are federal employees in Washington, their paydays are to be staggered. As for the little man who pays for all this, he, too, is reeling.

A Verse for Today . . .

The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light.—Rom. 13:12.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Daily Anecdote

Talking to a Jury

Once during the argument in a lawsuit, in which Lincoln represented one party, the lawyer on the other side was a glib talker, but was not considered much of a thinker. He would say anything to a jury which happened to enter his head. Lincoln in his address to the jury, referring to this habit said: "My friend on the other side is all right, or would be all right, were it not for the peculiarity I am about to chronicle. His habit of reckless assertion and statements without grounds need not be implied to him as a moral fault or as telling of moral blemish. He can't help it. For reasons which, gentlemen of the jury, you and I have not the time to study here, as deplorable as they are surprising, the oratory of the man completely suspends all action of his mind. The moment he begins to talk, his mental operations cease. I knew of but one thing which compared with my friend in this particular. That was a small steamboat. Back in the days when I performed my part as a keel-boatman, I made the acquaintance of a little steamboat which used to bustle and puff and wheeze about the Sangamon River. It had a five-foot boiler and seven-foot whistle and every time it whistled it stopped."

Sizable Coin

Largest gold coin ever issued, says the Buffalo Museum of Science, is the Temple Oban of Japan, a gold plate three by four inches, with rounded corners.

Where Would You Find—

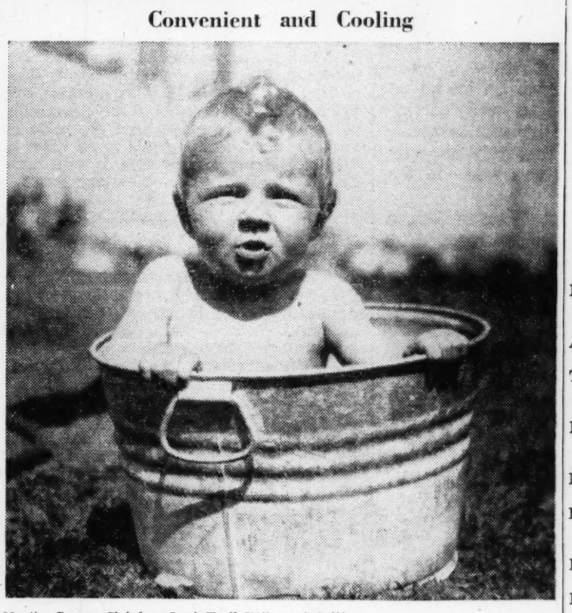
(Answers)

1. In Russia, The monetary unit, containing 100 kopeks.
2. A city in northern central Texas.
3. A belt of the Atlantic Ocean on the northern edge of the northeast trade winds where calms often prevail.
4. New London.
5. Herbert Hoover was born in West Branch, Iowa.
6. A U. S. Army fort four miles from Portland, Maine.
7. A French West African colony.
8. It was opened on the outskirts of Warm Springs, Georgia, on Sept. 7, 1937; Mrs. Roosevelt was instrumental in establishing it.
9. Wellington and Blucher defeated Napoleon Bonaparte at Waterloo, in Central Belgium, on June 18, 1815.
10. Canadian islands in Hudson Bay.

Hot Weather Hints!

Monitor Camera Club from June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

Convenient and Cooling


Monitor Camera Club from Louis Trull, Hollywood, Calif.

Ingredients: One wash basin and a couple of gallons of water

In Lighter Vein

Catching On

C. O. (addressing recruit): "We want you to look upon all your comrades in the regiment as your brothers, and to regard me as your father—father of the regiment. Do you understand?"

Recruit: "Yes, dad."—Grit.

Old-Timers

"I'm rather old-fashioned, I'm afraid."

"Yes, I notice you tell the jokes my grandfather used to."—Grant's Almanac.

Class Distinction

Golfer: "Anyone on the next green, caddie?"

Caddie: "Yes, sir; there's a gentleman and his caddie, and a man carrying his own clubs."

Dilemma

Ticket Seller: "You will have to change twice before you get to New York."

Lady: "Goodness me; I have only this one traveling suit I'm wearing."—Nabob.

Where Would You Find—

1. A ruble?
2. Waco?
3. The horse latitudes?
4. Connecticut College for women?
5. The only State west of the Mississippi in which a President of the United States was born?
6. Fort Williams?
7. Dahomey?
8. The Eleanor Roosevelt School for Negroes?
9. The scene of Napoleon's defeat?
10. The Belcher Islands?

(Answers appear on this page.)

In Return

My friends don't care for gardening;
But how they seek my home,
And down my lovely garden paths
Quite casually roam.
They choose their favorites, and say;
"Do look—that's really rare!
I'll take this one, and this, and this—"
Until no blooms are there.
My flowers bloom just once a year;
And, oh, the painful labors
Required to create large bouquets
For all my friends and neighbors.
I think, when I return each call,
I'll pick out something rare,
I'll say: "What gorgeous furniture!"—
And carry home a chair.

—Lyla Myers in Wall Street Journal.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Where Credit Is Due

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. M. H. Losch is General Foreman of the shops of the Missouri Pacific Railway in this city. When the records were recently checked it was found that the shops under his supervision had, during 1940, completed 697,259 man hours of work with no personal injuries, and in recognition of that very desirable fact he and his wife were awarded an all-expense trip to any point they might select in the United States, Canada, or Mexico. The prospect was alluring. Mr. and Mrs. Losch enjoy traveling, and had often discussed the possibility of visiting places within this range of opportunity. But one evening he said to his wife:

"I've been thinking a lot about this trip. You know, it suddenly dawned on me that the men down at the shops are the folks who made the record. They're the ones who bent over backward to make sure no accident happened. And maybe they're the ones that ought to reap the benefit."

"You're right," replied Mrs. Losch, "but up to now I haven't said anything about it."

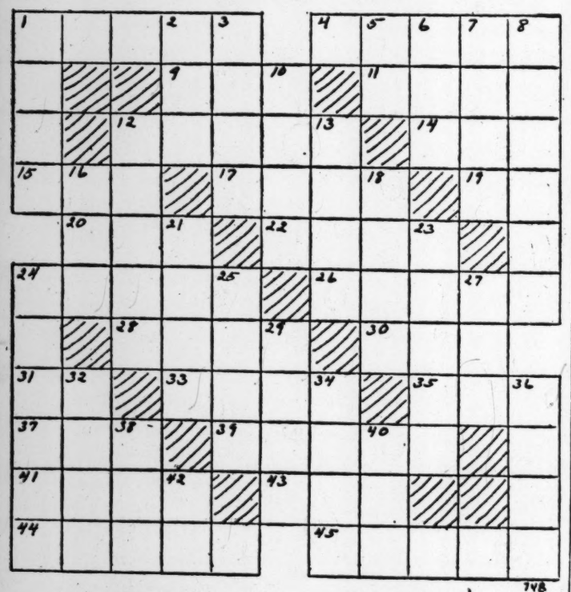
So Mr. Losch carried the idea to his superintendent, asking if he would approve a plan under which the money which otherwise would have gone to finance the all-expense tour might instead be spent on a party for the men and their families. The plan was approved. And shortly thereafter the entire personnel of the locomotive department force, accompanied by wives, daughters, and sweethearts, assembled for an evening of entertainment. On that occasion Mr. Losch's chief remarked, "This is one of the finest gestures ever extended by a good, safety-minded boss, to a good, safety-minded group of workmen."

New Zealand Films

About 90 per cent of the feature films shown in New Zealand are American, the Department of Commerce reports.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—According to the nursery rhyme, Tuesday's child has what?
4—What is any of various marine shells?
9—What is a sailor's "yes"?
11—What French novelist was born in 1840?
12—What do you call a native of Eskilstuna?
14—Large cask is what?
15—What is first name of Jones, Fielding hero?
17—Superstitious person would not like to spill what?
19—What ending denotes the past tense?
20—Will Rogers was noted as what?
22—Who was Roman god of war?
24—What was first name of Rubinstein, Russian composer?
26—Where do Nepalese dwell?
28—Who wrote, "The Dream of Eugene Aram"?
30—Organ of hearing.
31—Symbol for thulium is what?
33—What is rendered fat of swine?
35—What is a city of Peru?
37—What tool is used by a gardener?
39—Who composed so-called "Salomon Symphonies"?
41—What is a bone of the forearm?
43—Rhodora is found in what month, according to Emerson?
44—Product of the pine.
45—What kind of hat do you associate with Charles Chaplin?

Down

1—What animal is Dinorah's pet in Meyerbeer's opera?
2—Cry of a crow.
3—Organs of sight.
5—Frank Baum wrote of what land?
6—Negative.
7—What is it that Ellery Queen looks for?
8—Who composed the oratorio "Esther"?
10—What is a Dutch pressed cheese?
12—In "Siegfried," Mime is what?
13—Dash.
16—To possess.
18—A lapacho is a fish, tree, or deer—which?
21—What is an instrument or agent?
23—The spaniel gets its name from what country?
24—Tintagel Castle is traditional birthplace of what king?
26—What was first name of Webster, American lexicographer?
27—Portion of a curved line is what?
29—In apothecaries' weight, what is one-eighth part of an ounce?
32—What is a burrowing mammal?
34—What do you call two units treated as one?
36—Confederate.
38—Being.
40—Color.
43—What is the three-toed sloth?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

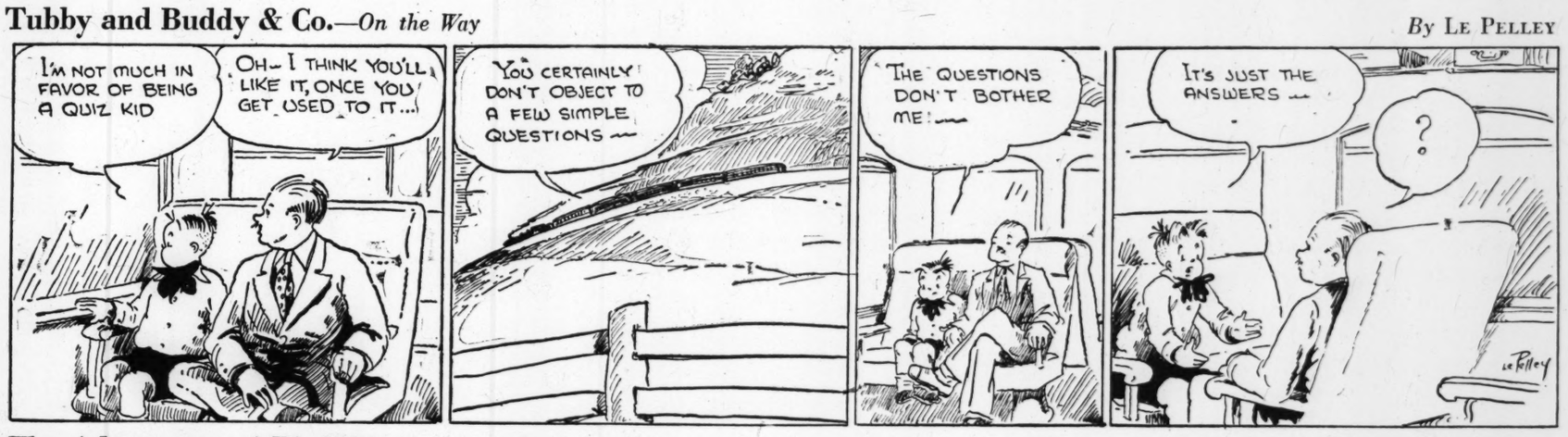
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just a Coincidence?*

By Rodgers

SNIFF
SNIFF
There is always plenty to do at Uncle George's farm—
But whether I'm busy or not—
I make it a point to visit the barn at least once every day—
And, somehow, I usually manage to get there just about milking time!

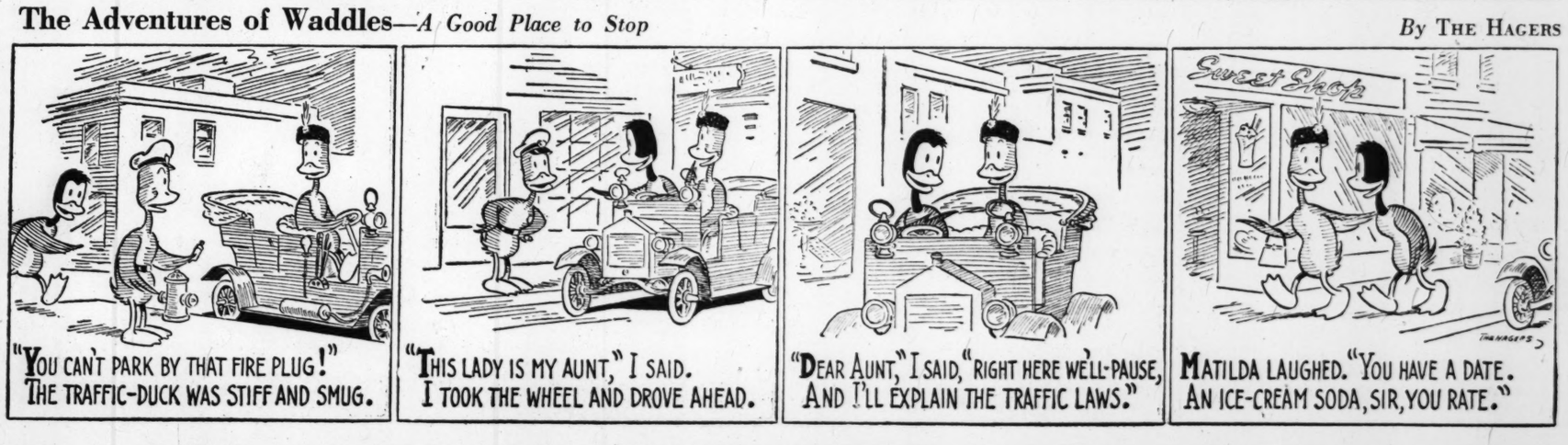
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Way*

By Le Pelley


I'M NOT MUCH IN FAVOR OF BEING A QUIZ KID
OH— I THINK YOU'LL LIKE IT, ONCE YOU GET USED TO IT...!
YOU CERTAINLY DON'T OBJECT TO A FEW SIMPLE QUESTIONS —
THE QUESTIONS DON'T BOTHER ME! —
IT'S JUST THE ANSWERS —
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Good Place to Stop*

By The Hagers


Sweet Shop
"YOU CAN'T PARK BY THAT FIRE PLUG!" THE TRAFFIC-DUCK WAS STIFF AND SMUG.
"THIS LADY IS MY AUNT," I SAID. I TOOK THE WHEEL AND DROVE AHEAD.
"DEAR AUNT," I SAID, "RIGHT HERE WE'LL PAUSE, AND I'LL EXPLAIN THE TRAFFIC LAWS."
MATILDA LAUGHED. "YOU HAVE A DATE. AN ICE-CREAM SODA, SIR, YOU RATE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Active Defense

For the United States the road to war can be a long one—while the British fleet holds the Atlantic moat. Possibly President Roosevelt has perceived this better than those who feared that a dynamic defense would plunge America into hostilities. He has taken step after step—arms embargo repeal, destroyers-bases deal, loans to China, ship seizures, Lend-Lease Act, occupation of Greenland—to hamper Axis aggression and strengthen American defenses. Iceland is only another move in that progression.

While such steps manifestly take American forces nearer the war zones, they lessen the danger of attack on the American continent. In that sense they help to keep war away from America. Apparently the President is convinced that the Nazis want to leave America out—at least while they are busy with Russia—and that it is entirely safe to call the bluff they made in declaring a combat zone around Iceland. He is creating a situation in which they would have to fire the first shot and he may hope that even then American participation would be limited to fulfilling the conditions of the agreement with Iceland—insuring its defense and "securing necessary shipping to and from the country."

To assume that this step or others, such as occupation of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, would mean war is to misread the realistic methods of Berlin, now being matched by Washington. The Nazis do not declare war; they make it wherever and whenever and in whatever form or degree fits their book. Their peace pacts with Poland and Russia lasted only until they were ready. But they try to pick off opponents one at a time and are not likely to start things with the United States just now.

In the Roosevelt plan of active defense the Iceland move has obvious advantages. The sanction of the Reykjavik Government gives legal grounds. It is only a small step beyond Greenland; isolationists' acceptance of that earlier move forecast their mildness now. One of Mr. Roosevelt's chief concerns is to win the battle of American opinion and move in ways which the people will understand and support.

On the side of practical strengthening of America's advance bases, Iceland is also very useful. The United States manifestly intends to protect men and materials going there and to keep open commercial supply lines. This may free the British from much convoy duty, permitting them to limit their patrols to the 700 miles from Iceland to Britain. American occupation will relieve some Canadian troops for duty elsewhere, and will lessen the likelihood of a German attack. It may help in the ferrying of planes to Britain, since even fighter planes might, with extra fuel tanks, hop by way of the Faeroes to Britain.

Whether this is practicable or not, the presence of a strong air force—Iceland's Prime Minister emphasized the necessity of many airplanes—only 700 miles from Britain will have important moral and military effects. In every light this is an excellent move toward more active defense.

Mr. Merrow—Statesman

Mr. Merrow (ow as in ouch!) is the sort of visitor we should all like to be. He goes where he pleases, without being asked, sure that he will find his invitation waiting for him on the figurative hall table. Literally this table is the kitchen floor, where a saucer of milk or a plate of fish puts Mr. Merrow at his ease.

He goes about in blue-gray fur, with a touch of white for formality's sake where a shirt front might be. He has a self-assurance that is never boisterous, but rather quiet and deferential. Mr. Merrow, we learn by reports from all over his neighborhood, is invariably liked and well treated by those upon whom he bestows his attentions.

Some say this accounts for his engaging manners. But others say that the manners account for people's response to him. We agree with the latter view. Mr. Merrow is just so sure that he is going to be well treated that one cannot but treat him well. He meekly inherits the earth. A king might look at such a cat, thoughtfully. And conquerors who would be greater than kings could learn a thing or two from Mr. Merrow.

Results of Stalin's non-aggression pact with Hitler indicate that American isolationists are missing a point: They have failed to argue that the United States is quite safe—since Berlin has never offered Washington a non-aggression pact.

Warden Lawes Looks Ahead

A clue to the decision of Warden Lewis E. Lawes to resign as head of the most widely known prison in the United States may possibly be found in a statement in his book "Invisible Stripes," published two years ago when he was beginning his twentieth year as warden of Sing Sing and his thirty-fourth year in the prison service of New York State.

He wrote: "It is not easy to confess to unfilled hopes after so many years of continuous effort in a chosen career. I had hoped that during those years the word 'convict' would become obsolete; that 'prison' would give way to a more sensible, practical, and scientific evaluation of human minds and emotions. I had hoped for more than that. I looked forward to the day when crime would no longer be regarded as a 'necessary evil' among civilized men."

Notwithstanding these "unfilled hopes" the trend toward more humane treatment of prisoners has grown during the years of Warden Lawes's service and his has been a major influence in that direction.

In 21 years as head of Sing Sing—an institution where the average term of a warden, up to Mr. Lawes's arrival, was less than a year—he transformed the grim prison into one known the world over for its intelligent and humane treatment of inmates. Each prisoner was to Warden Lawes an individual who needed to be so considered. The results of his methods may be seen in the fact that only one violent escape attempt was made in the last twenty years.

It is possible that Warden Lawes has come to the conclusion reached by other penologists that the place to check crime is before the individual reaches prison. It is inconceivable that his tremendous interest in the entire related field of crime causation, crime prevention, and penology will allow him to wander far from that field in his retirement. Many will hope that Mr. Lawes will lend his experience and understanding to some movement which tackles the crime problem at its roots.

The Briton's Holiday

Americans in search of a holiday, now forbidden the enjoyment of halcyon summer days in Europe, must turn their attention to their own country, and be content to improve their knowledge of eastern geography by a study of the war news. But the restrictions imposed on them are slight compared with those which confine the average Briton. Travel outside Great Britain is denied to all but sailors, members of expeditionary forces, and a few specialists.

Far distant seems the time when Englishmen took their suitcases across the Channel seeking the sunshine of France. The public has ceased to be holiday-minded. Work is the order of the day—work and more work in order that each may make his contribution to the total war effort. Relaxation is in the nature of short leave which civilians snatch as opportunity offers in the same spirit as soldiers.

Most British holiday resorts, indeed, have ceased to be holiday resorts. Much of the east and south coast is forbidden to visitors, and there are lovely beaches in the west where the waves can be seen only through barricades of barbed wire. Yet there are hundreds of lovely places inland which have never been advertised as beauty spots and are all the more beautiful because so little explored or exploited. Shy villages hitherto neglected now for the first time reveal their charms to the war-worker on leave.

So widespread during the war has been the shifting of the population, and so numerous are the people—service men and civilians—who have been removed from their homes, that the urge to travel for a holiday has been diminished. To go home—that, for many, is a holiday. To stay where you are and cultivate your garden—whether it be the garden of the mind or simply that where next winter's cabbages are to grow—that is enough for many in these strenuous days.

There may be some nostalgia for the bright adventures of the past, but that is a passing regret. The world is becoming accustomed to war. Of the war itself and the post-war problems one must needs take the long view. Meanwhile the Briton lives much in the now, and makes holiday in any pleasant hour that may be vouchsafed.

The Lady Next Door returned from her vacation immensely pleased with the progress her house-plants had made during her absence, but was disillusioned when the man of the house failed to sneak the florist's bill out of the mail.

Our Readers Say—

Mechanized Might vs. Christianity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America is known throughout the world as a peace-loving nation. America is also known as a nation whose religion is overwhelmingly Christian. This fact is of great significance, for it should be understood that Naziism is relentlessly arrayed against Christian idealism. Instead, however, of fearing that this godless menace will overrun the earth, all Christians should understand that the Principle of the universe including man is God and that God is omnipotent, and they should trust this divine Being unwaveringly.

It is most un-Christian to believe in the almightiness of a nation whose government boastfully claims that its mechanized military and undersea power is geared to the point of invincibility. This lie has played a large part in Nazi propaganda. Masses of people have come under its mesmerism. Even though it seems to have accomplished much, it will eventually destroy itself. Now, however, is the time to see that it goes no further. True Christians by keeping awake and practicing their religion can prove that God is always on the side of right.

It is Christian, in the true sense of that term, to understand and prove that God is the one and only real power. This, indeed, is the import of the First Commandment. Christians in general claim to believe the teachings of the Bible. Then why not follow these teachings wholeheartedly? The Scriptures show clearly that as long as the people of Israel trusted in God and turned to Him for guidance they were always saved from their enemies. But whenever they turned from God to materialism they became demoralized. The lesson is pointed and clear.

The great need in this hour is for the manifestation of true Christianity. The true Christian prays fervently and understandingly to the one Almighty God, and is confident that his prayers will be answered. His prayer is free from fear and doubt; it is selfless, loving and humble. True prayer will today, as of yore, accomplish the overcoming of aggression, oppression, and the pride of military might. God is ready at all times to deliver His people. His arm is ever outstretched to save. OSCAR GRAHAM PEEKE

Kansas City, Mo.

WPA Cuts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As you are probably aware, Congress has decreed a general 42 per cent cut in WPA personnel. Here in Massachusetts the Administration is having this cut absorbed by the white collar workers. In many cases it means the abolishment of the entire project. In other cases the cuts run from 75 to 83 per cent of the personnel.

I do not believe that Congress means that the white collar projects should suffer the entire cut, especially since it is the white collar workers who are going to have the greatest difficulty in obtaining employment. R. B.

Brookline, Mass.

"Ample Machinery" for Redress?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Does Labor have any right to strike? If so, then Hitler had an equal right to strike—in Poland and elsewhere. We cannot in good conscience and logic condone the one while condemning the other; for both proceed from the same premise: "I want what I want, when I want it, regardless."

The parallel goes even further: Legislation for the benefit of Labor has provided ample machinery for the redress of Labor's grievances without resort to willful means; the League of Nations had set up machinery, however imperfect, by the proper use of which Germany could, with patience, have arrived at a better relationship between herself and the rest of the world. N. P. K.

Miami, Fla.

[Editor's note: By definition "strike" in the labor sense is merely a refusal to work. It may be useful to remember that strikes need not involve violence.]

Soldiers and Salaries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Anent your editorial titled "Soldiers and Strikers," touching on the incomes of American soldiers and day workers:

Why do so few people consider the fact that should the working men and women receive pay in proportion to a soldier's allowance that there would be but one way open for our Government to collect taxes and defray the expenses which go towards feeding, housing, training, and supplying the soldier, sailor, marine, as well as other governmental outlays of cash. The soldier receives $30 per month. The worker receives $30 per week, some more, some less. But how about salaries of from $1,000 to $10,000 per month?

The consumer pays all costs. Therefore he must have sufficient funds with which to pay.

Miami, Fla. D. J. BAUGH

Plenty of Fruit?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your pictures from England, "Plenty of Fruit," absolutely made my mouth water. We have only had oranges brought into England a few times in the last two months. You can visit many towns without seeing fruit of any description. Even today, in one of the largest London stores, the only fruit they had were insignificant peaches, at a prohibitive price.

Recognized fruiterers are reduced to selling vegetables, and only tinned fruit, and their windows are pathetically bare. It is almost impossible to get even dried fruit, and the hitherto despised prune is now a luxury.

It is nearly three months since I had an apple—but I suppose if I went to Covent Garden bright and early one morning I could get my fill of the sight and smell of fruit, though I expect I would have to be satisfied with that! M. J. S.

London

"Ahead of President"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I very decidedly agree with M. A. Ashby in her letter to the Monitor that the American people are "Ahead of President."

Halesite, N. Y. A. M. N.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Aggressor to Be Stopped

The Bookshelf

Circuit Riding Days

Were it not for the familiar intimate touches so generously mingled with the crudities and trials of small-town life, Ethel Hueston's story of her own mother's experiences would be almost too revealing. In PREACHER'S WIFE (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50), the daughter has provided for her public one of the best of her several books. None but an artist of her insight, perspicacity, and genuine love for the realities could have pictured so faithfully and accurately the story of the struggles of a brave mother, her happy-go-lucky preacher father, and the eleven children in the small towns and somewhat less crude college cities of America's prairie West a generation or more ago.

Some who read the book will, because they are unable to see and comprehend the picture divested of its literal background, miss much that others, perhaps more fortunate, and possibly less fortunate, will interpret and visualize in the light of their own actual experiences. The itinerant preacher of the period in the West when small communities were dependent upon the circuit rider for religious inspiration, was intellectually ambidextrous. The Rev. Mr. Powelson was as adept as a horse-trader as he was clever and convincing as a salesman for the American Bible Society. He placed a minimum and maximum value upon the horses sold or traded, but willingly gave Bibles and tracts to those unable or unwilling to buy.

One gains the impression, perhaps unreasonably and unjustly, that the Spartan wife and mother found her responsibilities in managing the silver-tongued Elder even more onerous and perplexing than those in behalf of her sprightly brood. And it was the children, all of whom were subjected to an unvarying code of orderliness and intellectual cleanliness who yielded loving and grateful obedience to her.

No writer, in recent years, has paid so true and generous a tribute to America's pioneer mothers as that paid by a pioneer daughter in "Preacher's Wife." Their praises have been sung vicariously and eloquently, all agree. The markers erected to their memory pay silent tribute to their virtues and willing sacrifices. But our debt to them, individually and as a national whole, can never be paid. This particular preacher's wife was not born to become a crusader and the stronger of a team of pathfinders. But she enlisted, realizing full well that whatever the future years might bring to her in the line of duty, her first great work was in shaping and directing the course of the man she loved.

To one who reads the story with sympathetic understanding and a remembered contact with the people and places so vividly pictured, the wish comes that the boys and girls, the young men and young women, as well as their elders, might read what just now has been laid down, to be read again some day. Such reading will bring to all of us a better understanding, a clearer realization, and a sense of sincere gratitude. We will understand, better than before, the courage displayed and sacrifices endured by those who had part in laying the foundations and building the superstructure of the America of today. F. L. P.

Five Thousand Years Hence

I have been asked to predict the condition of science 5,000 years hence when the Time Capsule is dug out of the Flushing meadows—provided there are any meadows here in A. D. 6939. Land has been rising and falling in different parts of the globe within historic time, and within 5,000 years the Time Capsule may be considerably below sea level or raised several hundred feet above where it is now.

One can predict only in terms of what is known in the past. Let us compare what has actually occurred within these fifty centuries with what a man 5,000 years ago might have predicted for the present. He could not have thought about development of world civilization because the world to him was only a limited region. Civilizations could develop and decline with little or no influence on one another because of lack of means of communication. His knowledge of the geographical world and of the laws of nature was so limited that it would have been impossible for him to predict the condition of the world in 1940. . . .

Are we today in our ignorance as incapable of predicting the future 5,000 years hence as was the man 5,000 years ago? In many ways probably yes; in other ways we have an advantage.

We made a start. So far as his physical and his mental equipment are concerned, I see no evidence that man today is better than 5,000 years ago. He does, however, have better tools—by tools I include the methods of science as well as the actual instruments, such as the microscope, which enable him to delve deeper into the unknown and learn the laws of nature. . . .

Detailed prophecies, of course, are impossible. We can only guess at trends. The Psalmist said, "Oh! had I wings like a dove, for then I would fly away and be at rest." Many doubtless have had the same desire to fly. Leonardo da Vinci less than 500 years ago drew plans of a flying apparatus. It was only, however, after the invention of the internal combustion engine that flying became an accomplished fact. This was the outcome of centuries of yearning. We make progress in learning by yearning. If we study what the things are which mankind yearns for, we may be sure that these will be things in which progress will have been made 5,000 years from now.

We have yearned not only for wings, which we have now acquired, but also that we may fly away and be at peace. I believe within 5,000 years man will have made progress in satisfying this yearning; whether by changing his environment through improvements in social organization or through changing the nature of mankind, we cannot foretell. I believe progress is due in knowledge of how men may live in harmony and at peace in large as well as in small groups. —Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee in *Science*, organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Wide Horizon

On the Beam

By Charles R. Hook

President of the American Rolling Mill Company

In the ArmCo-Operator, house organ

Flying high above rolling countryside one night last June, I was making another quick trip to Washington. Across the aisle of the plane a little girl sipped a cup of chocolate. Her mother was reading a magazine. The other passengers were dozing or reading.

Occasionally, the friendly twinkle of lighted villages slipped by, far below. On all sides was a blanket of darkness through which no human eye could see. We were roaring into it at well over 180 miles an hour.

Ahead lay mountains—perhaps we would run into bad weather. But we were unafraid. Guiding us safely, surely, through the night was the unseen radio beam.

How quickly that safe, sure feeling would have vanished if that beam had failed. How quickly that feeling of security would have changed to one of dismay and panic.

But it did not fail. We were "on the beam" and soon glided gently down to the airport.

* * *

Many times since I have thought of that flight in the dark—thought how similar that experience of mine was with all that is now happening everywhere.

Well we know the world is not lighted today by the glow of peace. It is clouded by war and the threat of war. As we peer into the future, there seems to be nothing but despair. We may not immediately be faced by attack from without, but we are faced with the equally difficult task of making the right decisions to avoid such a calamity. Our fate lies in these decisions.

To find the path of light and peace, we need a guide. Just as that plane needed a beam, we must rely on our guide to keep us from stumbling and falling into the rut that has taken the countries of the old world.

And where is that beam? How do we find it? That guide is near at hand. It is not lost, only forgotten by some of us. It is the same guiding light that has led men and women since time began. That guide is God. It is to Him that thinking men and women must turn in their deepest need, to make the great decisions that will bring to all peace of mind—that will spare us the horrors of another bloody war—that will light the path of peace and happiness.

* * *

All through our history there has run, like a golden thread, a deeply religious strain. The founders of this Republic provided for the greatest possible freedom to individuals to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. They prayed before they drew up the Declaration of Independence. A church building, church going people, they constructed with their hands and hearts a nation of which they were proud and which later generations appreciated and improved upon. They heeded well the first injunction of the Fourth Commandment to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

They knew there was a close relation between acknowledgment of God and the acknowledgment of human rights. Well they knew that only with freedom of religion can you have freedom of the individual.

Today all of us are in dire need of guidance. We know we must turn to something stronger and above ourselves, as did our forefathers. Let us avail ourselves of the only guide that can steer us through the dark uncertainties of today. Let us seek that light of guidance that will lead the world out of its misunderstandings and hate.

If we are to properly make decisions on the questions which circumstance has placed on the shoulders of our generation, religion must play an active, real part in our lives. Let's get back "on the beam" by going to church Sunday, and every Sunday.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Building Free Government

To make a government requires no great prudence. Settle the seat of power; teach obedience; and the work is done. To give freedom is still more easy. It is not necessary to guide; it only requires to let go the rein. But to form a *free government;* that is, to temper together these opposite elements of liberty and restraint in one consistent work, requires much thought, deep reflection, a sagacious, powerful, and combining mind. . . .

In what I did, I should follow the example of our ancestors. . . . Let us add, if we please, but let us preserve what they have left; and standing on the firm ground of the British constitution, let us be satisfied to admire, rather than attempt to follow in their desperate flights, the aëronauts of France.—EDMUND BURKE in "Reflections on the French Revolution" (1790)

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